The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1904. NO. 10

LOCAL NOTES.

—Oats for seed at O'Connors.

—*The Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—B. O'Connor & Sons have a change of ad. in this issue. Read it.

—Have you read that very interesting magazine, *The Smart Set*?

—Albert H. Stever, of Huntingdon, was a visitor to Mapleton Monday.

—John G. Gillam is attending the Knights Templar conclave at York.

—Wm. Reed & Sons have change of ad. in another column. Look it up.

—Real enjoyment is had when reading that clever magazine, *The Smart Set*.

—Work has been suspended on the oil and gas well at Atkinson's Mills, Mifflin county.

—F. C. McClain, of Fulton county, is visiting the family of his son, J. B. McClain, in Mapleton.

—The widow of the late John C. Garret was last week granted a pension of eight dollars per month.

—David Hughes on Monday moved from Mount Union to George Hughes' house in Union township.

—Fresh meat, butter, eggs, old meats—country and city cured—and ice for sale at J. B. McClain's meat market.

—Visit Shapiro Bros.' store and see the late and artistic designs in wall paper. Prices for single bolt, 4c and up.

—George M. Spanogle, of Huntingdon, was the guest of his daughter Mrs. W. E. Hack in Mapleton over Sunday.

—The Republican congressional conference of this district will be held at Harrisburg to-morrow. In all probability Hon. Thad M. Mahon will be renominated.

—Miss Mollie Bell, of Jackson township, and Miss May Myton, of Huntingdon, were guests of W. F. and J. G. Gillam's families during a portion of last week.

—Miss Bell Sponeybarger, of Huntingdon, formerly of Mapleton, was on Monday united in marriage to Jesse M. Isenberg an electrician of Williamsburg, Blair county.

—Prof. James G. Miller, of Mercersburg academy, Franklin county, has accepted the principalship of Mountain seminary, Birmingham, and will enter upon his duties July 1st.

—Messrs, Oakman and Chilcoat, of Huntingdon, carpenters, commenced work on D. K. Coder's new house on Hill street last Thursday and will have it ready for the plasterers in a few days.

—For the first time in five years 2000 men, women and children made up a bicycle party which run from Cleveland to Gordon Park last Sunday. The wheel is becoming as popular as ever.

—Memorial services will be conducted at the Dell cemetery at 10 o'clock. Beech Run Sunday school and all other friends of old soldiers are to meet at the chapel at 9 o'clock. By order of committee.

—The first uniformed policeman in Perry county is Peter Lehman, of Duncannon, who has just been appointed chief of police by the borough Council. Lehman is not only the head of the force, but also its body.

—Ambrose A. Bratton, of Ryde, has left for Bacton, Pa., where he will be employed by the Chapman Mineral Co., having accepted the position of foreman in their works at that point.—*Newton Hamilton Watchman.*

—John, son of James W. Henderson, while playing on a high porch last Friday fell to the ground a distance of ten or twelve feet. He fell hard but aside from a general shaking up and a few slight bruises sustained no injuries.

—Mrs. M. L. Rex was last Saturday taken to Jefferson medical hospital, Philadelphia, by Dr. J. G. Spangler for surgical operation. Her many friends hope the operation may be successful and that she may speedily be restored to health.

—Miss Maud Anderson, of Union township, recently underwent an operation at Canton, Ohio, for hay fever. On her way home she caught cold and has been quite ill during the past week. Her brother who is employed at Canton is home on a visit.

—Our friend Joseph A. Parks, of Three Springs, was in town Monday morning. Last Friday he attended a birthday party at the home of his brother W. A. Parks at Newton Hamilton, and Saturday and Sunday visited his children at Warrior Ridge.

—A lady in the upper end of town was involuntarily immersed this morning by falling backward into a stream of water.

—Marshall Yocum and John A. Toomey are attending the funeral of their friend David Corkle at McVeytown to-day.

—A telegram to his brother John G. Gillam gives information that Joseph J. Gillam, a former resident of Mapleton, is seriously ill at his home in Orville, Ohio.

—A young man named Shingler, of Brady township, while chopping wood yesterday evening split his left foot, between the great and second toes, back the full width of the bit of the axe.

—Just in, a car load of feed and grain. Corn and oats chop, $1.30; dairy feed, $1.30; buckeye wheat feed, $1.30; corn meal feed, $1.40; cracked corn, $1.40; corn, oats and barley feed, $1.45. Remember full 100 lbs. to the sack. Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

—In order to reduce its expenses the Erie railroad company is making reductions in its various departments all the way from Jersey City to Buffalo. Yard switching forces, car repairing shops, machine shops and clerical employes are the principal ones affected.

—Mrs. D. E. Parker, of Kipple, and Mrs. Charles Jones and daughter of Altoona, spent a few days of the past week visiting among friends in and about Mapleton. Mrs. Parker returned to her home Sunday but Mrs. Jones and daughter will continue their visit for several days.

—Jay A. Simpson, son of Dr. G. W. Simpson, of Mill Creek, was yesterday brought home from Dickinson College, Carlisle, suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. The young man had done excellent work during the year now closing and it is to be regretted he could not take the usual examinations.

—John Shelow, of Tyrone, who is totally blind, having had both eyes shot out while Acting Corporal of Company A, One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in front of Petersburg, Va., has had his pension increased from $72 to $100 per month from April 8, 1904, the date of the passage of the act.

—The Dunkards, or the German Baptists of the United States, convened at Carthage, Missouri, on Monday in annual conference with more than 100 delegates present. One of the first acts of the conference was the adoption of a motion to change the name of the organization. Hereafter they are to be known only as German Baptists and not as Dunkards.

—John Igou, who was many years ago a resident of Tyrone, died at his home at Lamoille, Illinois, Sunday, May 8. He was born in Huntingdon county, February 16, 1834. He was a brother of Mrs. Jacob Burley and G. W. Igou, both of whom died in Tyrone several years ago. He served his conntry during the civil war in the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry.

—Frank McIlvaine, whose illness with smallpox has been heretofore noted, died at his home at Franklinville, this county, Saturday morning at 5.30 o'clock, aged 21 years. He is survived by his father and mother, 'Squire and Mrs. C. B. McIlvaine, and the following sisters and brothers, Mrs. John Carper, of Huntingdon Furnace; Mrs. Ella Keatly, William T., John H., Edward B., Walter H. and Bruce McIlvaine, of and near Franklinville.

—The Cambria Sand company, of Gallitzin, was organized at a meeting held in the mountain town some days ago. The company will make a specialty of mining and shipping white engine sand, yellow building and jigg sand. The mines of the Woodbury Land company at Ormenia, Blair county, on the Williamsburg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad, have been leased by the new enterprise. The members of the firm are well known business men of Gallitzin and other towns in Blair county.

—A telegram to the Harrisburg *Patriot* from Lewistown, under date of May 19, says: An engine and four freight cars were considerably damaged at the tower located near the Narrow's station, as a result of a misunderstanding of the signals to-day. Operator R. H. Te. Harr, the third trick man at this tower, who was riding on the engine, was extricated from the debris in an unsconscious condition, but he later regained consciousness. It was found his injuries consisted chiefly of several ugly cuts about the head and face, one of which required eight stitches. He was taken to Mifflin for surgical attention.

—The Perry County *Democrat* says: William Jackson, who resides on the Middle Ridge, met with a peculiar accident one night last week. A lot of cats were making the night hideous around his house with their wierd wails and thinking to frighten them away he got out of bed and went out on the porch in his bare feet and night clothes. He meant to jump on the porch floor to "shue" the cats away and made the attempt with great energy, but the floor being wet and slippery and his feet flew up higher than his head and he came down on his neck, breaking his collar bone. Will is still calling the cats bad names and his wife hasn't stopped laughing yet.

—Bedford *Inquirer:* The corps of engineers in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad who spent ten days at this place left on Monday morning for Rohm's gap in the eastern end of the county, from which point they will work east to Deneen's gap, in Fulton county, and over the proposed line in a westerly direction a portion of the way toward Everett. While here they surveyed the line of the Bedford division from Mann's Choice to Mt. Dallas and made drafts of the work done, which they forwarded to the office of the chief engineer of the company. They also ran an experimental line from this place to the Bedford Springs. The work done will be passed on by the chief engineer of the company, and should it not prove satisfactory they will be returned here to do additional work.

David Corkle.

David Corkle died at his home in McVeytown Monday morning of heart failure. He had been in ill health but had apparently recovered and was able to go about town.

Deceased was born in Oliver township, Mifflin county, November 18, 1818, hence was aged 85 years, 6 months and 5 days. He had learned the blacksmith trade and was an excellent mechanic. Shortly after the middle of the last century, Mr. Corkle moved to a farm in Union township, this county, and subsequently moved to Mapleton. While here he worked at his trade. Soon after the close of the war he removed to McVeytown where he has since resided. He was three times married. His wives, two sons and two daughters preceded to the grave. He is survived by three sons, Jackson, of McVeytown, Elsworth and William, of Harrisburg.

The remains will be interred at Mattawana this afternoon.

Prohibition Convention.

The Prohibition County Convention will be held in Mount Union Wednesday, June 1, 1904 at 1.30 p. m., in the W. C. T. U. Hall, over W. G. Ewing's store. All friends of temperance, and citizens interested in good government are invited to attend this meeting. Delegates to the Prohibition State Convention which meets in Uniontown, June 8, are to be elected and a county ticket nominated. Let there be a good representation from all parts of the county. Don't depend on your neighbor to come, but come yourself.

WILLIAM H. MOUDY,
Co. Chairman.

Moseby's Close Call.

Willam L. Moseby, a well-known farmer in Wells township, Fulton county, was out in one of the fields on his farm with a team when a big hail storm came up. Seeing it approaching in such a threatening manner, Mr. Moseby unhitched the horses, mounted one of them and started in haste for the barn, but before reaching it he was over taken by the storm. A blinding flash of lightning and a deafening crash of thunder and in an instant Mr. Moseby and the horses were lying prone upon the ground—one of the animals dead, the other badly stunned, and Mr. Moseby, strange to say, gathered himself together in a few minutes and does not now seem to be any worse for the experience.

A Startling Test.

To save a life, Dr. T. G. Merritt, of No. Mehoopany, Pa., made a startling test resulting in a wonderful cure. He writes, "a patient was attacked with violent hemorrhages, caused by ulceration of the stomach. I had often found Electric Bitters excellent for acute stomach and liver troubles so I prescribed them. The patient gained from the first, and has not had an attack in 14 months." Electric Bitters are positively guaranteed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation and Kidney troubles. Try them. Only 50c at Wright & Dell's.

Smallpox and Vaccination.

BY DR. A. J. HAMILTON.

[Fifth paper.]

At this late day it would seem to be a work of supererogation to explain the utter harmlessness of vaccination, yet in the minds of many people there still lingers a dread of contracting some infectious disease through its use, or of being inoculated with the germs of tetanus or lockjaw, or perhaps failing this that blood-poisoning may supervene. A few years ago three cases of tetanus did develop in newly vaccinated persons, and these cases were largely seized upon by the anti-vaccinationists as proof sustaining their views. That the disease in these cases was proved to have been caused by outside influences and was in no way connected with the vaccination did not deter these people from using these isolated instances to further their propoganda. Truth was not what they wanted. But admitting that these cases were caused by vaccination, compare this mortality with that from the same disease after each Fourth of July. Last year the reported cases reached eight thousand.

Now it may be laid down as a proposition, as broad as the language can make it, that vaccination is the least dangerous operation known to surgeons. It is infinitely less dangerous than the extraction of a tooth. It will not compare in morality with the emptying of an abscess. In truth the average citizen is in more danger when ascending a flight of steps, when taking an airing in a carriage, when strolling in a forest or riding in a railway coach than he is when suffering from the effects of vaccination. Statistics will bear out this assertion to the utmost.

Moreover, if properly performed it is painless. At the risk of being charged with pedantry the following plan is submitted: After carefully cleansing the arm the muscles beneath are grasped with the left hand and sharply squeezed. This puts the skin in front upon the stretch. With a sharp, straight vistoury, which is the only knife suitable, a few light strokes along the axis of the arm will incise the epidermis and permit the escape of a few drops of blood. These are removed and the liquid virus rubbed in gently. When the grasp on the muscles is loosened the gaps in the epidermis are closed by the resiliency of the skin and the case is vaccinated. The operation is absolutely painless. Some surgeons, even surgeons of age and experience, deem it necessarry to denude of epidermis a piece of skin as large as a nickel. This is attended with considerable burning and smarting, and these are not necessary adjuncts to a successful vaccination.

After the operation no complicated apparatus for the protection of the vaccinated spot is necessary. A bit of antiseptic gauze thrown loosely around the arm and held in place above and below by strips of adhesive plaster affords all the protection needed, but great care should be exercised in the later stages to prevent too early a separation of the crust. It will mature and separate from the skin at the proper time, but if violently detached the resulting sore is apt to prove obstinate.

To take up the question of the cost which smallpox entails each year would lead us too far, but some information on the subject may not be out of place. It is well known that those who decline vaccination are for the most part unable to pay the expenses incident to the disease, which, therefore, must be borne by the public at large—by those who have borne the inconvenience and loss of time which vaccination entailed.

Great centers of population must build, equip and maintain pest houses; in more thinly populated districts the physicians and nurses, as well as the medicines, must be paid for out of the poor fund. A moderate estimate of this expense for each county of the State would be, at least, two thousand dollars per year. When added to this are the inevitable loss of business and the mental worry it entails you have a sum total sufficient to cause the authorities to pause and ask if more drastic legislation is not an absolute necessity.

If the public has the right to protect itself against ignorance and pauperism it certainly has the right to protect itself against contagious diseases, at least when sush protection is safe and easy. It is not advocated that people should be lassoed and vaccinated nolens vo lens, but every incoming emigrant should be vaccinated and every child at three months of age. All adults refusing vaccination should be registered in a docket kept for the purpose, their whereabouts kept constantly under observation, and wherever they go the authorities near their new residence should be notified. In this way every such person exposed to the contagion could at once be isolated and the danger reduced to a minimum.

The question is frequently asked, "How long does vaccination protect?" This question cannot be answered easily. Individuals differ. For the majority a successful vaccination is good for life, but a very large minority require that it be repeated. The consensus of opinion in the profession seems to regard five years as being the time beyond which it is not safe to trust. Here is a good rule: "Get vaccinated until it 'takes.' Get revaccinated every third month until there is no longer evidence that the process has any effect on the system. Then repeat the operation every five years." If you follow this rule you can visit your friend with the smallpox with the same impunity that you visit your friend with the rheumatism.

Smallpox can be eradicated, but only through the most stringent legislation. Whether such legislation is advisable or not is a problem for the public to solve. The sanctity of the person is a cry raised by those who are opposed to such legislation, and up to the present it has been effective, but in coming years, when education and civilization and intelligence have reached a higher plane, the demand for compulsory vaccination will become so loud that all opposition will be drowned out. Then smallpox will disappear, travel will be robbed of one of its terrors, an enormous yearly expense will be saved, graves dug by moonlight will be remembered only as a horrible dream, and the most loathsome disease to which man is subject will be known no more forever. And the honor will belong to Edward Jenner.

Some time a great temple will be builded to the world's benefactors and the grand auditorium will be devoted to those who have been foremost in alleviating human suffering. Here will be groped such names as Hippocrates, and Galen, and Ambrose Pare, and Harvey, and Simpson, and Morton, and McClintock, and Lister, and in the center, just beneath the name of Christ, just beneath that of the Godman, will be found the name of Edward Jenner, and below will be written in letters of gold the legend, "He wrought more abundantly than they all."

Memorial Day Programme.

Following is the programme and order of march for the observance of Memorial Day at Mapleton, Monday, May 30, 1904:

ORDER OF PARADE.

Marshall, R. S. Henderson; Assistant Marshalls, Samuel Hatfield, A. M. Parker, L. F. Baker.

At 8.45 A. M., the Sunday Schools will form at their respective churches, and the order and band will form at Gillam's Hall. At 9 A. M., the band will move and the procession will be formed in the following order:

Mapleton Cornet Band
United Brethren Sunday School
Methodist Episcopal Sunday School
Presbyterian Sunday School
Old Soldiers
Citizens and Visitors

On arriving at the cemetery the Band and Schools will halt outside the enclosure and open ranks, and the Camp will march through receiving the flowers. The schools will close ranks and follow the Camp into the cemetery, forming on the Camp's left. Band will take their position inside and on the right of the cemetery gate.

EXERCISES AT CEMETERY

Music—Mapleton Cornet Band
Address—M. L. Rex
Music—Mapleton Cornet Band
Prayer—Rev. Gilbert
Music—Mapleton Cornet Band
Decoration Services
Address—Rev. J. H. Ake

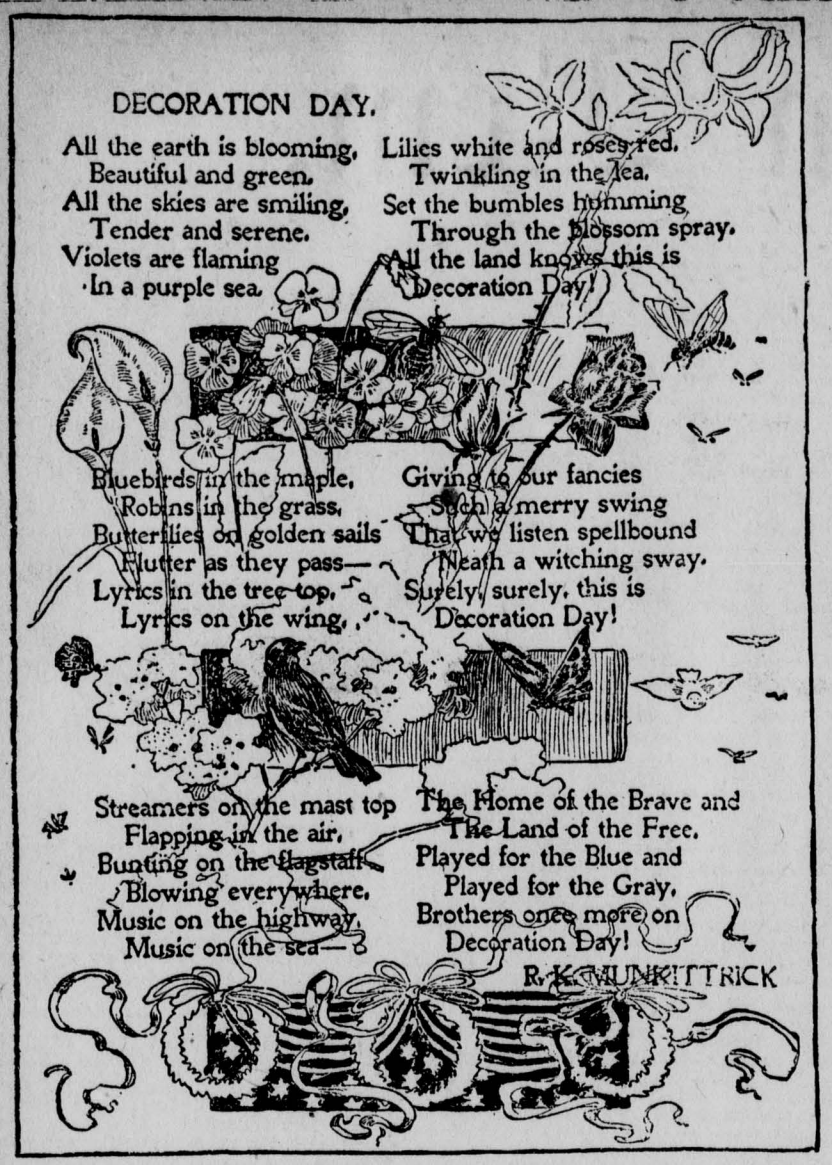
At the conclusion of the exercises in the U. B. cemetery, the procession will again form and march to the Mountain View cemetery.

AT MOUNTAIN VIEW CEMETERY

Music—Mapleton Cornet Band
Address—A. M. Parker
Music—Mapleton Cornet Band
Decoration Services
Address—Rev. Gilbert
Music—Mapleton Cornet Band
Benediction

COMMITTEE

A. M. PARKER, JESSE CORBIN
J. A. TOOMEY, H. R. BARKLEY
H. H. SWOPE, E. M. MCCARL



IN PEACE AND WAR

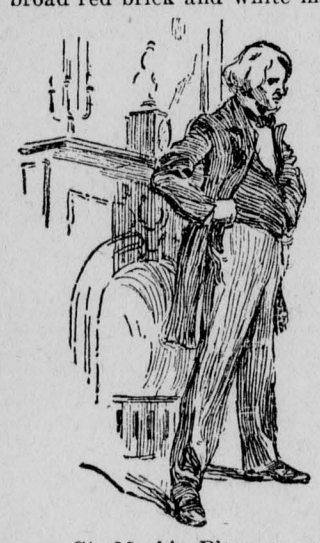
A REMINISCENCE

BY HELEN EVERTSON SMITH

"I TELL you, Brother Carruthers," exclaimed Uncle James, "the thing is impossible. The South cannot really mean war. No, no! There are too many strong ties between the North and South, too much real love, too many mutual interests, too many men of brains and sense."

Uncle James Linlith, thus standing with his back to the fire, his six feet four inches of manly grace towering high above the low mantel, his benevolent and powerful face surmounted by its halo of thick and wavy silver hair, dominated all others in the room, as cathedrals dominate the cottages at their feet, yet there were several persons present whose future deeds were to show them to be men and women of far more than usual strength in the times that "tried men's souls to prove what manner of men they were."

The little gathering on this special evening occupied the large back parlor of a broad red brick and white marble



house on St. Mark's Place, a quarter of New York City which had long held its own among the most fashionable, but into which the blight of the boarding-house was just beginning to make insidious inroads. The time was early perhaps in January; I do not quite remember, but I know that it was shortly after the meeting of the futile so called Peace Commission, whereby well-meaning men of both sides had thought to plant olive trees, and only succeeded in sowing heavier crops of thistles. At least two of the men present had been members of that Commission, and had returned from Washington oppressed by the consciousness that matters were in a much more serious condition than the others were willing to admit.

The little assembly of fine-looking men and women before the speaker was just now very grave. There were friends from north and south of Mason and Dixon's line,—honest, whole-souled persons, all of them, though their sentiments differed as widely as their faces. Some were young, and some there were that we, the youthful ones, thought were very old indeed. I believe that one of them must have been almost sixty years old, and was treated with reverence by all save Uncle James, who boasted nearly as many years and had a far more venerable appearance, by dint of wearing his own beautiful white hair, while the elder man felt himself compelled to disport a shiny, dark brown wig.

This gentleman, Uncle Carruthers, had just risen to make some reply to his tall brother-in-law's remarks, when the persistent and shrill calling of "Extray! Extray!" penetrated the closed doors and windows. "Extras" at that time commanded an attention which they seldom receive to-day.

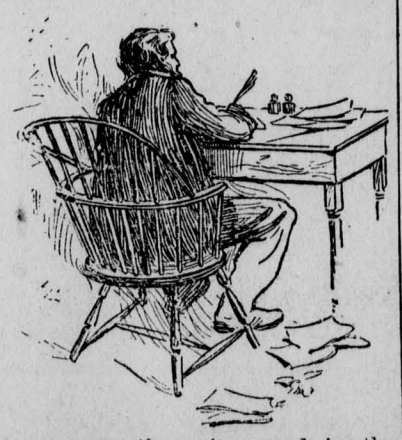
For an instant all maintained the attitudes in which they had been caught by the newsman's cry. Then there was a break, a dash for doors and windows.

Alas! there was no mistake. The words were plain and each syllable was like a bullet: "The flag is fled upon at Fort Sumter."

The next morning proved this to have been a false alarm, but the effect on the peaceful little group of old and young was the same that it might have been later when the sad tidings were true. Among those present were North and South Carolinians, citizens of Connecticut and New York, Virginians and people from Massachusetts, one from Louisiana and one from Ohio; and with the exception of two or three who were in feeble health, I believe there was not one who did not, in the sad days to come, take a creditable part on the one side or the other in differing but active ways.

In one corner stood Bessie Calvert from Charleston and Philip Schuyler from Albany. The high back of the old-fashioned sofa had shielded the hands while sitting which they had forgotten to unclasp as they unconsciously rose and gazed at each other with blanched faces. Near them stood Wallace Graham, of Beaufort, N. C., who had involuntarily flung his arm around Nina Suydam, as if he would defy and rending of the betrothal ties which had so lately united them. The old men stared at each other, white to the lips with unspoken grief, while unnoticed tears stole down their strong faces; the young men glared at each other with a fierce amaze, and the women, whether old or young, sobbed with a grief that could not be uttered.

For a few moments this smothered



sobbing was the only sound in the lately so animated room; but soon there was commotion enough for a revolutionary assembly, during which every one talks and no one hearkens. I hardly remember how the party broke up, but I know that it proved to be the last meeting on earth for some who had loved each other well, and the last for many months or years of others.

The next morning beheld a parting that was stormy on the one side and tearful on the other between Wallace Graham and Nina Suydam in the same old parlor. Wallace was hot-headed, a furious States' Rights partisan, and Nina was a loyal daughter of the Union, looking upon war only as a last resort. True, it had not yet been declared, but all felt that it soon would be, and Wallace Graham left New York that night to "go with his State," whatever action she might take. Before that week was out not one of the evening's group of friends who was born south of Washington City was to be found in New York.

New Yorkers of thirty-five years ago will remember the fine but sadly unsanitary old City Hospital set fifty feet or more back from Broadway on the west side, opposite the head of Pearl Street. A day or two after the news of the first terrible "Seven Days before Richmond," it was rumored that this old hospital was to receive some of the wounded who had been deemed able to travel so far from the field where they were stricken.

This was work for women, and at home. So far there had not been many women engaged in hospital work, although in the labor of preparing hospital supplies they had been incessant and tireless.

Among the first in New York City to ask admittance to the hospital as a nurse was Nina Suydam. She was "too young and pretty," said gruff old Surgeon Dally, a good man and kind. But in spite of the old surgeon's objections Nina obtained a pass, "for one day only, to walk about, cry, and get sick of it," said the good-hearted old chustnut burr, as he signed the paper.

That very day Nina happened to be passing the door of the operating room just as a fainting attendant was being carried forth, and the old surgeon, without raising his eyes from his work, was crying out:

"Somebody come and take this sponge, and be quick about it!"

Nina's father was also a surgeon (now at the front), and she had been taught by him how to make herself useful in emergencies. This day's work proved her efficiency, and was the beginning of a long and arduous service in hospital wards. Young, pretty, and endowed with a nameless attraction which is more ponent than youth or beauty, and continues to exert its force when these are gone, Nina soon found her way to "the front,"—the sad, terible, magnificent "front," where all the virtues and all the vices fought side by side in the same great cause, and so learned lessons from each other; for even vices—so long as they are not inhuman—have aspects which are not all bad, and can sometimes support the virtues with an unexpected strength.

At the "front" was much evil, but also much good. Weakness was made strong, and harshness was softened. Death and hardship are stern masters,

—Drawn by W. B. Brown.

"ANOTHER INSTANT AND NINA WAS KNEELING ON THE FLOOR."

but good metal is welded under their blows. Maidenly and sweet young woman tended in hospitals where the rough and the gentle of those who had worn the blue or the gray lay side by side, and never by word, deed, or look were harmed by any. Hundreds are still living who will willingly testify to this.

There had been a terrible day in the hospital at Fortress Monroe. It was after fatal Fredericksburg, and the wounded had been almost piled in the wards, filling the floors so closely that passing between the lines of prostrate men was a difficult matter. There were not nearly enough mattresses and cots to provide for all, for by one of these blunders which are always being made by no one knows whom, a big shipment of these essentials which had been forwarded to Fortress Monroe by the ever-to-be-blessed Sanitary Commission, had been sent back to Baltimore. He who had a mattress had not a cot, and he who had a cot had not a mattress, and yet, even so divided, the supply was so far short of the need that bare floors were thankfully accepted, if in any place where the wounded could be under shelter.

Overworked surgeons, hurrying orderlies, deft-handed colored assistants, and light-stepping women in short, cool gowns of linen or gingham which might have been clean in the morning, but were anything else by now, were getting about between the parallel rows of suffering or unconsciousness men as best they might. Words were few, but voices were not hushed. The grievously wounded have not keenly sensitive nerves to anything external to themselves; it is only convalescents who possess these incumbrances. One poor fellow who had been removed from his comfortable cot to make room for another in a worse plight than himself, raised his voice in complaint against the "racket."

A cheery voice exclaimed, "Is that you, Johnny Gilder? I'm glad to hear that grumble! It's a sign you're getting better."

The speaker passed lightly onward, carrying a big pitcher of beef tea in one hand, and a small tin cup in the other, administering the pitcher's contents impartially to those who seemed most in need of it, for those days were too hurried to make out the usual hospital lists and keep records. The beef tea went around to all alike, "every hour if possible, and every two hours if possible," according to the customary and lucid, if somewhat Hiberian phraseology of the wards.

At the sound of the nurse's cheery voice, a sorely wounded man opened his one unbandaged eye, and gave a faint cry of, "Nina! O Nina!"

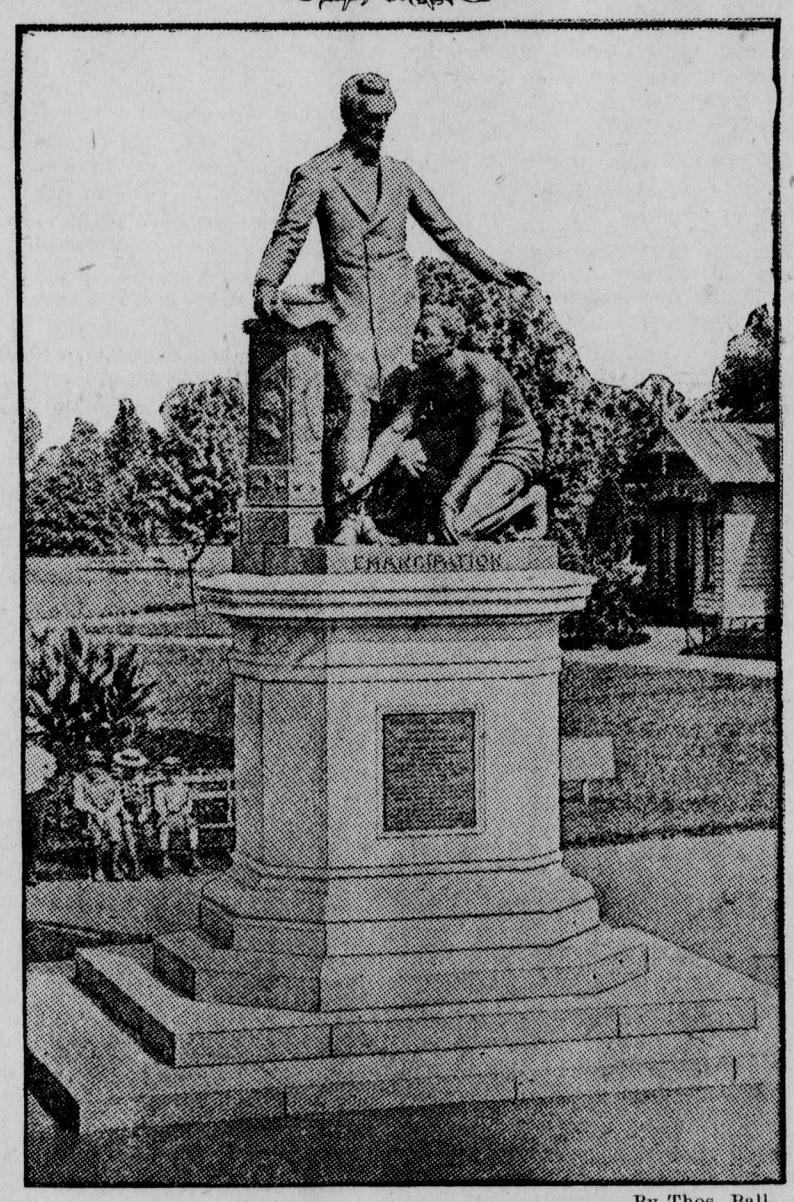
She stopped and turned. The woman, trained by months of service to meet and minister to all forms of suffering without a tremor, swayed and almost lost her precious burden; for beef tea was precious in those ill-provided days. A quick-eyed orderly, springing forward, caught the pitcher and its bearer.

Another instant and Nina was kneeling on the floor, the bandaged and bloody head pressed close to her bosom, her whole being thrilling to her low: "Thank God! Thank God! Oh, my Wallace, my own, my own!"

Over fort, camp, and hospital, and far out over the heaving black sea, lightning and thunders flashed and roared, and the rains dashed with unheeded fury; but the heavy air grew lighter and sweeter beneath them all, and a quickening pulse of life ran from man to man, and from ward to ward.

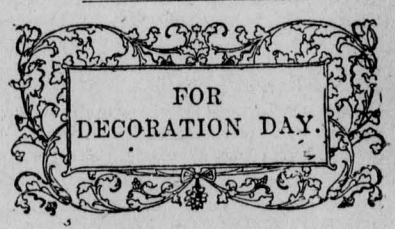
In the bright dawn of the morning it was a radiant face that bowed above the battered soldier who had worn the gray. The surgeon was just going to snatch an hour or two of the heavy slumber which comes only to those who are "tired almost to death." He paused a moment to look down at the two. "Yes, my brave girl," he said, in response to her joyful eyes, "yes, he will live now." As the weary surgeon went on, the girl bent over her lover, and kissed almost the only unbandaged spot, an eyelid closed in saving sleep.—Woman's Home Companion.

MEMORIAL DAY



—By Thos. Ball.

EMANCIPATION MONUMENT.
Lincoln Park.



Songs of the Soldiers.

Comrades known in marches many,
Comrades tried in dangers many,
Comrades bound by memories many,
Brothers ever let us be!
Wounds or sickness may divide us,
Marching orders may divide us,
But whatever fate betide us,
Brothers of the heart are we.

Comrades known by faith the clearest,
Tried when death was near and nearest,
Bound we are by ties the dearest,
Brothers evermore to be.
And if spared, and growing older,
Shoulder still in line with shoulder,
And with hearts no thrill the colder,
Brothers ever we shall be.

By communion of the banner,
Battle scarred but victor banner,
By the baptism of the banner,
Brothers of one church are we!
Creed nor faction can divide us,
Race nor language can divide us,
Still, whatever fate betide us,
Children of the flag are we!
– Miles O'Reilly

FLAG DRILL AT SCHOOL.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The Treasury Department drew a warrant for $9,000,000 in favor of J. P. Morgan & Co., to complete payment for the Panama Canal right of way.

Force and not diplomacy will figure in the case of the kidnaping at Tangier of Ion Perdicaris and his stepson.

The United States Supreme Court upheld the action of the immigration authorities at the port of New York in ordering the deportation of John Turner, the English anarchist.

The whole United States South Atlantic Squadron was ordered to Tangier to aid in rescuing Ion Perdicaris, the American captured by bandits.

The proceeds of the recent Russian Red Cross fair and bazaar were something over $17,000.

It was predicted that owing to heavy withdrawals from the United States Treasury the available cash balance would be reduced to $165,000,000 in June.

Because orders from the Navy Department will separate them from their wives and sweethearts during the summer months, officers and men of the North Atlantic Squadron are discontented.

President Roosevelt has appointed Jerome B. Peterson, of Brooklyn, consul at Porto Cabello, Venezuela. Mr. Peterson is a negro, and one of the proprietors of the New York Age.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Faustino Guillermo, formerly a revolutionary general, but latterly a leader of San Miguel outlaws, was hanged at Pasig for brigandage and murder.

Former Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd and Chief Clerk N. S. Mahulu, of Honolulu, P. I., were arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

The Moro Piang is friendly to the United States. Everything is quiet in Cottabato Valley; people are planting crops and are anxious to have Ali's band taken.

The Moros who attacked the American troops on May 8 and killed two officers and several men, may be severely punished by Major General Leonard Wood.

Captain L. H. Kunns, enrolling clerk of the Legislature of San Juan, Porto Rico, died at Canton, Ohio.

DOMESTIC.

The United States Government will arrange to receive wireless messages from foreign war ships whenever asked to do so.

Five children were drowned in a cloudburst near Austin, Texas.

Independent long-distance telephone men meeting at St. Louis practically arranged a direct service between Pittsburg and Kansas City.

Six out of sixteen members of a charivari party, three of them women, at Romeo, Mich., were shot while serenading a newly-married couple.

The Army of the Potomac and the Connecticut Department of the Grand Army of the Republic met to hold reunions in Hartford, Conn.

Tobacco growers asked Attorney-General Knox to proceed against the Tobacco Trust.

Philadelphia Poles celebrated the 114th anniversary of the signing of the constitution of Poland.

The United States warships were ordered to Chefoo, within one day's steaming of Newchwang.

The steamer Doric, just in at San Francisco from the Orient, brought $2,225,000 in gold coin from Japan.

Owing to the war in the Far East, which has demoralized trade, the China Commercial Steamship Company will withdraw its vessels between Portland, Ore., and Hongkong.

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association has received a valuable gift, an original portrait of Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, presented by Mrs. Ida A. Richardson, Vice-Regent for Louisiana.

Mrs. Eddy issued a new Christian Science by-law putting a ban on clubs made up exclusively of men or of women.

Permits were granted for the new tunnels to connect New York and Jersey City.

The thirty-fifth international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America closed at Buffalo.

The platfrom which will be submitted to the Republican National Convention at Chicago has been practically completed.

Governor Blanchard, of Louisiana, in his inaugural speech, condemns lynching and urges the education of the negro.

FOREIGN.

Many wounded men from the Yalu are passing through Moukden on the way to Harbin.

Brazilian authorities stopped a British ship in the Amazon with a cargo of ammunition destined for the Peruvian military forces.

M. Pleske, the Russian ex-Minister of Finance, died as the result of an injury to his spine sustained months ago in a carriage accident.

About 111 officers of the British army have qualified as interpreters in the Russian language.

John Morley, M. P., the distinguished litterateur and biographer of Gladstone, is the great-grandson of Duncan McAllum, a Methodist preacher, and the grand-nephew of Dr. Daniel McAllum, also a Methodist preacher. His mother was a Methodist class leader.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Triple Family Wedding.

With the marriage of Miss Gertrude Adams and Frank Lutter, of Hanover, which will shortly be solemnized in St. Joseph's Catholic Church, a remarkable triple matrimonial alliance, in which three brothers married three sisters, will be consummated. Four years ago Miss Mamie Adams married Conrad Lutter and two years later Miss Annie Adams and George Lutter were married. Now the third sister will marry the third brother in the same church. Another coincidence is that the three brothers are employed in the Hanover shoe factory, while the three sisters are dress makers.

Mile of Wharves For Chester.

A project that has been in contemplation for five years is about to be consummated. It is the improvement of the flats along the Delaware River, at Chester, between Market street wharf and Ridley Creek (once the property of the Porter family) by the construction of bulkheads thus making nearly a mile of continuous wharf facilities and redeeming sixty acres of swamp land, at a cost of $50,000. The project is the work of the River Front Improvement Company, in which Senator W. C. Sproul and District Attorney Josiah Smith are leading members.

Judge as Policeman and Witness.

"No, your Honor, the officers had no right to arrest me, as I was neither drunk nor making a disturbance at the Rosemont depot, as they say," said James Murphy, of Berwyn, before 'Squire Lewis at Bryn Mawr. "I was one of the officers that helped to arrest you," said the 'Squire, "and if you were not drunk when I drove the wagon to the station, then I was dreaming." "I'm up against it in that case, 'Squire, and I guess I'll have to take the thirty days without further parley." And he began to take them.

Arrested For Chaining a Child.

Charged with chaining their daughter Mary, aged eight, by the leg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eveland, of Doylestown, were arrested by Constable Albert R. Atkinson, on information lodged by a Philadelphia agent of the Society for the Protection of Children From Cruelty, and held for a hearing before Justice Willis Wall. The chaining of the runaway child is not the first case of cruelty laid at the door of the prisoners, who were held in their own recognizance.

Held Up Sinking Boss' Head.

While assisting in moving a pump used to furnish water to fight the fire at the Locust Gap colliery, in Mt. Carmel, Assistant Outside Foreman Frank Bergstresser was caught under a heavy column pipe and pushed into the creek. Fellow workmen held his head out of the water for ten minutes until the pipe could be removed. He is seriously injured, having a fractured leg and being hurt internally.

Robbers Poisoned the Dogs.

A dozen good watchdogs of Emaus were poisoned, and, in logical sequence, several robberies were on the program to follow. The jewelry store of Edmund Fretz was looted, the barber shop of Martin L. Krewser was burglarized and the gang of poisoners and robbers attempted to burglarize several other business places, but were scared off.

Rich Manufacturer Found Drowned.

The body of Robert Dixon, aged sixty-five, a well-to-do manufacturer of harness for carpet looms, who disappeared last October, was pulled out of the Delaware River at Bridesburg. Detectives are working on the case, foul play being suspected.

Bowl of Hot Soup Killed Her.

While an attendant was feeding Mrs. John Wright, a paralytic, at her home in Rockdale, a bowl of hot soup was accidentally overturned upon the body of the helpless woman. She was terribly scalded, sank into unconsciousness and death ended her sufferings.

Ends Twenty-five Years' Litigation.

After twenty-five years' litigation, the case of A. A. Heim vs. Robert Goodwill, of Sunbury, in which the defendant died several years ago, was settled by a division of the costs. The original pair quarrelled as partners in operating a colliery.

Death Ran Down Boy Romper.

Happy to be freed from the tedium of school duties, eleven year old Paul Smith, of Mahanoy City, romped merrily homeward along the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He failed to observe a light engine, which hurled to him to instant death.

Wagon Pole Stuck Into House.

The two-horse delivery team of the Allbright Sons' Company, at Allentown, got frightened and ran wildly up a private alley to Chew street, where they came up short against a building at the opposite corner. The pole of the wagon went clear through the brick wall, protruding inside.

Saved Children From Death.

Edward A. Page, Captain of No. 1 Fire Company, of Williamsport, saved the lives of two children at the risk of his own. He plunged before a runaway horse and dragged them out of the way an instant before the horse reached the spot.

Young Woman Dies on a Train.

Mrs. Michael Murphy, a young married woman of Shenandoah, died on the Reading Railway train while on her way home from the Pottsville Hospital, where she had been undergoing treatment for two weeks.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN INTERESTING DISCOURSE BY THE REV. DONALD SAGE MACKAY.

Subject: "The Value of a Day"—We Should Not Waste Effort in Talking Platitudes About the Shortness of Time—Let Us Be Up and Doing.

NEW YORK CITY.—A sermon preached Sunday evening by the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage MacKay, in Collegiate Church, Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, had for its subject "The Value of a Day." The text was from John xi:9: "Are there not twelve hours in the day?" Dr. MacKay said:

My text this evening is Christ's definition of a day: "Are there not twelve hours in the day?" And what of it? you ask. This much at least: The day is a great deal longer than some people seem to imagine. It is indeed one of the dreariest, as it is one of the oldest of moral reflections, which forever dwells upon the shortness of time and the swiftness of its flight. More mournful eloquence and doleful poetry have been inspired by that one theme than by any other in the catalogue of human thought. Of course, time is short, and its flight is swift, but are there not twelve hours in the day? To each man sufficient time has been given to do the task assigned to him. That is the solemn practical truth emphasized by our Saviour here, and it is one that perhaps we hardly ever think of; not the shortness of time, but its sufficiency for the tasks of life. Are there not twelve hours in the day? That is our subject, the value of a day, abundance of time to do the duties which must be done, to bear the burdens which must be borne, to face the trials which God sends.

At the outset I want to see how these words of Christ rebuke two very opposite, but very common, tempers which men assume in regard to time and its opportunities. On the one hand, Christ rebukes here that morbid spirit which in hopeless impotence is forever bewailing the shortness of time, its loss of opportunities in the past and its smallness of opportunities in the present. "O, if I had only done so and so twenty years ago, how much better off I had been to-day," one man exclaims, and he sits down in a sort of sentimental fatalism, bewailing his unhappy lot, making no real effort to better it. To such a man Christ says in effect, "Never mind the past; it is gone; you cannot recall it; but are there not twelve hours in the day? Do the best you can with this day and its precious hours." Vain regrets for the past are the worst kind of dissipation of the present.

But, on the other hand, these words not less strongly rebuke that opposite spirit, which, because life seems to stretch through a long vista of seventy or eighty years, is prodigal of its time, thinks that the duties of the present can well enough be mortgaged on the opportunities of the future. "What does it matter, after all, if a young man squanders a few years in sowing his wild oats? Nature is generous. You can bank on her resources. A few years of mis-spent time—well, it won't matter twenty years after this." So in effect many men argue. So they stake life and immortality on the chances of the future. And to that temper Christ says: "Are there not twelve hours in the day?" Only twelve! Steal ten of them for sin to-day and you cannot give twenty-two of them for God to-morrow. Only twelve hours! Sufficient to do life's duties in, but not sufficient to serve God and the devil in. Twelve hours! Abundance of time, but not a moment too much, not a second too many.

"Are there not twelve hours in the day?" It was Jesus Christ who asked that question. Have you never been struck with what I must call the frugality of Christ, not only in respect of time, but of everything else? Christ was pre-eminently a frugal man, not prodigal with His resources, not spendthrift with His powers. He had the riches of the universe in His grasp. No millionaire that ever lived could command such resources; and yet when out of these resources He had fed a multitude of 5000 people, what was it He said to His disciples? "Gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost." He was anxious for the crumbs. Frugal, not parsimonious, He realized the value of the little things in life.

So, too, in this matter of time. From everlasting to everlasting He is God. "Before Abraham was, I am," the heir of all the ages. And yet He counts life by its hours, twelve hours in the day, while we, the frail, helpless children of a day, presume to measure life by its years. How old are you? And the young man in the exuberance of his vitality counts life by its years, and replies: "Twenty, thirty years old." "How old art thou?" said Pharaoh to the aged Jacob. And the patriarch, though he was 137 years old at the time, counted his life by its days, and Jacob said unto Pharaoh: "Few and evil have the days of the years of my pilgrimage been." It was by its days that the old man reckoned life.

Have you ever noticed how much more keenly this sense of the value of a day is forced home upon us the nearer we come to eternity? It is when the soul stands upon the shore of a boundless eternity that it begins to think of how much a day, an hour, a moment means. "A million of money for an inch of time," cried the great English queen, after sixty long years on a throne. A million of money for an inch of time! The nearer we get to eternity the more precious the moments become. And Christ, who lived in the atmosphere of eternity and who alone hath immortality, counted life by its hours, twelve hours in the day—enough, but not enough and to spare.

I want, of course, this evening to emphasize especially the spiritual aspect of this subject, and yet it cannot be out of place altogether to remember that this power of using the hours of a day and gathering up these precious fragments of time, frequently called "odd moments," is really the secret of some of the most successful lives. One of the striking testimonials of biography, indeed, is this, that a great many enduring reputations in the world have been built out of the "odd moments" of life. Men otherwise long since forgotten are remembered to-day for what they achieved in odd moments, in the twelve hours of the day. One of the best translations of Lucretius, the great Latin writer, was the work of a busy London doctor while going his daily round among his patients. A great musician learned French and Italian while riding from one musical pupil to another. Kirke White learned Greek while walking to and from a lawyer's office, so that he was enabled to graduate with honors in the university. One of the ablest legal treatises in the French language was written by a man in the somewhat depressing interval which precedes the serving of the evening meal, after he had come home from his office. Elihu Burritt taught himself eighteen ancient languages and twenty-two European languages while waiting for the horses to be shod in his blacksmith shop. Such examples teach us forcibly enough how abundant are the hours of the day for the noblest tasks of life, if we would but seek grace to use them aright. "Redeeming the time," says the apostle. How many of us ask God's grace each day we rise, to use the twelve hours aright, for His glory and for the benefit of our fellow men?

Do we realize this privilege of twelve hours a day sufficiently? I am quite sure if we did we should not say so often as we do that we have no time. We should not waste so much time in talking platitudes about the shortness of time. We should be up and doing, living life in earnest, and not in spasms. Yet think how many squander these precious twelve hours day by day. Think, for example, of the hours of idle reveries, useless, aimless dreaming, respectable loafing, that many of us give ourselves up to throughout the day. It is not perhaps that our thoughts are vicious or impure, but simply that our minds get into a state of suspended animation, during which an uncurbed fancy makes havoc of our will power, paralyzes our energy, and robs us of the day's most precious opportunities. Meditation, indeed, is not idleness—quiet, restful thought, in which the soul dreams its visions for service, is not wasted time. But the mistake so many of us make is that our moments of meditation are lost in hours of idle dreaming which leads us nowhere save only into the mazes of selfish indulgence and sentimental fancy. Twelve hours in the day, and how many lost in foolish dreaming?

Think, too, what waste in gossip, in needless, thoughtless talk. It is not that we are deliberate scandal-mongers, but simply that to pass the time we indulge in a kind of talk about our neighbors and friends, the results of which for evil are greater than we may ever know. Who can estimate the reputations that have been wrecked, the lives of promise that have been crippled, the usefulness for good in the world that has been checked by the retailing of evil slander throughout the twelve hours of the day?

Once more, think of the hours consumed in the pursuit of merely selfish pleasure. Indifferent to the bitter cry of outcast humanity, callous to the great moral needs of the hour that come knocking at our doors, how many of us use up the twelve hours in the pursuit of schemes whose one purpose is for self and self alone. Busy we may be, but so busy with the affairs of self that we have no time to spend for the common good, for the needs of man, or the glory of God. Twelve hours! and all of them strangled upon the altar of self—not one given up to God, to wing its way upward like incense before the eternal throne!

Look back upon the week that is gone, with its treasury of hours, and what record have they left upon the tablets of the soul? How many hours of last week witnessed you on your knees before God? How many hours did you give to prayer? How many hours did you give to studying the Bible? How many to thinking thoughts of love and translating them into deeds of kindness? How many to crucifying self and enthroning Christ? How many? Perhaps not even one. And yet on these hours we are building character for eternity out of these hours is growing that immortal self with which at last we must stand before the judgment seat of God. Twelve hours in the day to work out your salvation, and how many men are using these twelve hours in working out their perdition?

How, then, are we going to redeem our days, make the most of those twelve hours, so that at last no upbraiding memory shall recall them with sorrow and shame?

I would not be so foolish as to say that this power to use time aright means that we are to fill up each separate hour with some determined, conscious effort. That would be impossible, and, even if it were possible, it would turn us into self-conscious prigs and moral pedants. You can not detach every hour and say, as Franklin said in his diary, that this hour will be devoted to such and such a duty, that hour to some other duty, and so on. That would destroy a great deal of the inspiration of life and would turn existence into a grinding machine. No, the hours are to be redeemed, not so much by what we do in them as by the spirit we bring to them, by the temper in which we use them. Let every day be begun with its season of special prayer. Let it have its moments shut off for communion with God. And then these moments, however brief, of consecrated prayer, will give a tonic to the rest of the day which will make impossible that flippant dissipation of time which is so ruinous to character.

There are two things that this spirit of prayer will produce in our use of the twelve hours in the day. First, prayer produces a sense of urgency, a spirit of haste, if you like, but not a spirit of hurry. It intensifies the thought that time is short and yet enough for each one of us to do something for God. It is that feeling of urgency in regard to each day as it comes that it should leave the record of something attempted, something given for God and our fellow men, that gives richness to life, a beauty to character, a sunny radiance to the soul, that makes earth the threshold of heaven. Nothing is more disgusting than to meet people who simply loaf through life, without any sense of urgency. As the saying goes, they do not care whether school keeps or not. They are not worried about the world's necessities. What we want is this sense of urgency. Time is short, and yet long enough with prayer to do something that will abide when we have passed away. That is the first thing that prayer brings to the twelve hours of the day.

The second thing is a sense of calmness, a spirit of serenity. How often we fret and worry beneath the pressure of life! The friction of care reduces the effectiveness of our energy. Many men are wearing themselves out before their time, simply because they have this hallucination that there is not time enough. They get into a fever of worry because the days are too short. But prayer brings to us the thought that God has given us time enough, and all He asks from us is to live and work by the day. In His service we are only day laborers. With to-morrow we have nothing to do. The command is, "Go, work to-day," and the promise is, "I will pay you a penny a day." God's wages are paid, not by the month nor the week, but by the day. Each day brings its duty, but each day brings its grace and strength and blessing as well:

With some of us here this evening the day of life is young. The morning light still lends freshness to your youthful ardor. But with others of us it is already the eleventh hour, the eleventh hour in life's busy day. Although we know it not, the dusk of time is falling fast. The twilight of our years is deepening and high up in the belfry of the soul

"The curfew tolls the knell of passing day."

And yet through the silence of this eleventh hour, through the shadowed marketplace of your life's activities, you may hear to-night the voice of infinite love and tenderness calling, and calling yet again: "Why stand ye here all the day idle?" It is the eleventh hour, and Christ claims that eleventh hour. Redeem the time in His service. Consecrate it to His glory, and you will in nowise lose your reward. To-day if ye will hear His voice—and remember, "There are twelve hours in the day."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR MAY 29.

Subject: The Passover, Matt. xxvi., 17-30—Golden Text, 1 Cor. v., 7—Memory Verses, 26-28—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. The preparation for the meal (vs. 17-19). 17. "First day of the feast." The 14th of Nisan was the day of preparation and hence called the first day of the feast, although the feast properly did not begin until the 15th of Nisan, which, according to the Jewish reckoning, commenced immediately after sunset of the 14th, and was the day on which the Passover was eaten. The celebration continued until the 21st (Exod. 12: 18-20). "Of unleavened bread." So called because at this feast only unleavened bread was allowed. It symbolized three things: 1. The haste with which they fled from Egypt, not having time to wait for bread to rise (Exod. 12: 34, 39). 2. Their sufferings in Egypt, hence called the bread of affliction (Deut. 16: 3). 3. Their purity as a consecrated nation, since fermentation was the beginning of putrefaction, and leaven was thus a symbol of impurity. "Where wilt Thou." Jesus had no home of His own and the disciples knew that some place must be chosen at once. "That we prepare." That which was required consisted of a room furnished with table and couches; and for food, unleavened bread, bitter herbs and a paschal lamb, which must be slain in the temple between 3 and 5 o'clock, and cooked in a private house.

18. "Go into the city." Luke says that Peter and John were sent. They were now at Bethany and Jesus sends them to Jerusalem. "To such a man." It is probable that this meant some person with whom Christ was well acquainted, and who was known to the disciples. Mark and Luke state that they would meet a man bearing a pitcher of water, whom they were to follow. "Say unto him." Say unto the master of the house, who was probably a disciple, but secretly, like many others, for fear of the Jews (John 12: 42); and this may explain the suppression of his name. "The Master saith." The teacher saith.

19. "Did as Jesus had appointed them." They obeyed in every particular, and found everything to happen as Jesus had foretold. Those who would have Christ's presence with them must strictly observe His instructions.

II. Events during the eating of the Passover (vs. 20-25). 20. "The even was come." It was probably while the sun was beginning to decline in the horizon that Jesus and the disciples descended once more over the Mount of Olives into the holy city. "Sat down." Or reclined, according to the custom of that time. Their feet were extended away from the table and not under it.

It was at this time that the disciples strove among themselves as to which should be accounted the greatest (Luke 22: 24). The strife probably began when they were taking their positions at the table. It is suggested that this contention is the probable reason for some of the exhortations in John 13: 1-20, and for the washing of the disciples' feet. Possibly those sought the places of honor at the table who had been especially honored on other occasions.

21. "As they did eat." The Passover, not the memorial supper. He tasted first the unleavened bread and the bitter herbs before the lamb was served. "One of you." How sad! One who is pledged to be faithful and true. Jesus was troubled in spirit (John 13: 21). "Shall betray Me." Judas had already agreed to betray Him. This announcement would give him an opportunity to repent, but this he did not do.

22. "Exceeding sorrowful." Because He was to be betrayed, and because one of their number was about to perform the dastardly act. "Is it I?" They also asked themselves the questions (Luke 22: 23). 23. "He that dippeth." The thought of verse 21 is repeated. It was at this point that Peter beckoned to John, who was leaning on Jesus' bosom, to ask Jesus who it should be (John 13: 22-27;) and Jesus probably gave them a sign by which they knew. Knives and forks and plates for each guest were unknown. The food was piled in a great circular dish, over it was pored the broth, and the guests with their fingers dipped a piece of meat or of barley cake into the broth, and thus ate it.

24. "Goeth." To the cross and to death. "As it is written." In such scriptures as Isaiah 53. "Woe unto that man." A sad statement of a terrible fact. Jesus had previously told of His betrayal and death, but it must be remembered that the betrayer acted voluntarily; the prophecy did not compel him to sin, but merely told that in the natural course of events he would sin. "Had not been born." This proves conclusively that for the lost soul there is no redemption. 25. "Is it I?" Judas tried to cover his hypocrisy and wickedness by asking this question. He knew that he was even then seeking an opportunity to do this very thing, and if he had not been spiritually blind he would have known that Jesus knew all about it, too.

III. The memorial supper (vs. 26-30). 26. "Took bread." Took the loaf or thin cake of unleavened bread, which was before Him. "Blessed it." Invoked the blessing of God upon it. "Brake it." The act was designed to shadow forth the wounding, piercing and breaking of Christ's body on the cross. "This is My body." This bread represents My body. 27. "The cup." The word "wine" is not used, but "cup," "the fruit of the vine" (v. 29), so that "unfermented grape juice was all that was used." "Gave thanks." It was like giving thanks over the shedding of His own blood. "Drink ye all." They were all to drink of this. Mark says, "They all drank of it."

28. "Is My blood." Represents My blood. "Of the covenant" (R. V.) It was an old covenant renewed, and thus a new promise to men that God would provide a great salvation. "For many." For all mankind. "Remission of sins." "For the taking away of sins." But although the atonement is made, yet no man's sins are taken away only as he repents and turns to God.

29. "Not drink henceforth." He would not eat and drink with them again; this was their last meal together. "When I drink it new." When I drink new wine—"wine of a different nature from this"—in the kingdom of God. Here is a pledge to them that they would again assemble, in the kingdom of glory, to commemorate the triumph of Christ and His kingdom. 30. "Sung an hymn." Which was always sung at the close of the paschal feast; it consisted of six psalms, from Psa. 113 to 118. "Into the Mount of Olives." Where Jesus suffered in the garden of Gethsemane and was betrayed.

Colony For 20,000 Poles.

A committee of five Milwaukeeans was appointed to purchase 150,000 acres of land near Marinette, Wis. This is the first step taken by the National Polish Alliance to find homes for 20,000 men employed in Pennsylvania mines. Five thousand will live in Wisconsin and the remainder in upper Michigan.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

The winter grain is like Peter Cartright's growth in grace, "in spots."

Misses Anna and Janet Glasgow, of Calvin, were recent visitors at the Chilcott homestead.

Leslie Stever on the Dr. Hamilton farm has the best prospect for a crop of wheat that I see in the valley.

There is a good prospect for a crop of apples in the valley, but a poor show for plum's and worse yet for peaches.

I am glad to learn that but a very few who had an opportunity failed to lend a helping hand for the benefit of our mail carrier.

There is a great deal of complaint about the corn not coming up. Much of it is rotten and will have to be replanted. It is not best to try to get ahead of a late season.

A letter just received informs me that Mrs. Shuman, of State College, has been suffering with inflammatory rheumatism for four weeks, but was a little better Sunday.

The folks as far as heard from are loud in their praise of Thomas Stapleton's make of flour. One man says that they have not had as good flour for twenty years or over. Another says that they have tried Huntingdon, Alexandria and McConnelstown and "Thommy" beats them all.

While I would not be understood as opposing instrumental music in church I considered the purely vocal music at Bowman's chapel on Sunday a rich treat, I have always done my share toward getting organs in places of worship. The time has arrived when but few places can give any thing like creditable singing without the assistance of an organ and on this account from our way of looking at the matter, and I am not alone, an organ is badly needed in the Baptist church where there are so many funerals. I am glad to know that the move has the sanction of the pastor, Elder Funk, who will start the ball rolling.

CALVIN.

W. P. Wright visited his son Dr. H. A., at Shade Gap last week.

Corn is not coming up good, hence many farmers have to replant.

The U. B. festival last Saturday evening proved very satisfactory to the ladies.

Grass is growing finely and the prospects for a good hay crop is flattering.

Henry Quearry has been for some time confined to his room with rheumatism.

Mrs. Lou P. Bowman is visiting her sister, Mrs. Alvin Decker, in Hare's valley.

Quite a number of Trough Creek people attended preaching services at Bowman's on Sabbath.

Recent visitors to our town were Harper Pheasant and wife, of Cassville, and Geo. W. Taylor and wife, of Latta Grove.

W. H. and D. E. Prough have secured bills for nearly all their timber and are going ahead to saw it out as fast as possible.

On Monday evening, May 30th, at the P. O. S. of A. hall the ladies aid society will sell ice cream and other refreshments. Everybody is invited.

C. R. Roland and Herbert Bowman, who were working in the Altoona shops, were among the many that were furloughed for some time.

A. G. Wright while returning home from the store last Saturday evening on horse back, the horse stumbled and threw him to the ground, hurting his arm severely and breaking and spilling a gallon of oil.

J. C. Pheasant is razing his old barn which was erected in 1818 and at that day was considered one of the best and has served its day. Now Mr. P. proposes to use the logs in it to build a more modern one.

CASSVILLE.

George Mierley, one of our progressive citizens, is building an addition to his barn.

Miss Flora Green has been quite ill. Her friends are glad to know she is very much better.

Harry Sailor has an elegant new Estey organ in his home and we feel sure it has come to stay.

Rev. Funk, who serves the Baptist church in this valley, delivered a fine sermon in the Methodist church Sunday evening. Every heart was thrilled by his earnestness and power.

The many friends of Dr. Coleman Clarkson will be sorry to learn that he is ill and at a sanitarium.

Mrs. George Linn, of Altoona, is spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, of this place.

Wm. Swope, of Colfax, is having his lawn terraced and cemented walks laid. It will certainly be an improvement. We hope others will do likewise.

LATTA GROVE.

James Barnes is improving in health.

Elmer Bowman lost a valuable rabbit dog.

Jack Dell planted his corn on Monday last.

Wagners's stave mill will start this week.

H. A. Monihen is laid up with rheumatism.

Henry Stever, guard at the reformatory, was home Sunday last.

Willis Kyler has moved from Grapeville into the Glasgow house in Smith valley.

Warm weather; Sunday last the thermometer was up to eighty-four degrees in the shade.

I. N. Quarry and wife will start west on Thursday 26th, where they will spend the summer.

Death of James H. Mann.

James H. Mann, 70 years old, one of the most prominent men in Mifflin county, died suddenly Friday morning from heart failure at his home in Mann's Narrows. He was a son of William Mann, jr., who established the ax industry in Mann's Narrows in 1835. At the death of William Mann, twenty-one years later, the business was taken in charge by James H. Mann, who was the originator of the American Ax and Tool company, and in 1890 he transferred his entire plant at Mann's to this company and become its treasurer, which position he held for several years. Three years ago Mr. Mann established an independent plant in Mann's Narrows, but the new plant closed down after running only a short time. Mr. Mann was instrumental in organizing the Citizens' National bank, of Lewistown, and was one of its directors at the time of his death. He was also a vestryman of the Episcopal church for many years.

New Schedule on P. R. R.

The new schedule on the Pennsylvania railroad will go into effect Sunday, May 29th. It has already been announced that there would not be any new trains but instead additional facilities for traveling east and west placed on extra sections of trains now when travel demands it there will be three or four sections. New trains at this time, while giving better facilities to travelers, would greatly interferer with freight traffic, not so if the present trains are continued with the extra sections. However there will be new trains, and there will also be important changes in the names of trains, and travelers who found certain trains convenient for their trips will have to study the new names.

Railroad men know trains only by number, but the traveling public depend on the names and for this reason the Pennsylvania Railroad company has sent out in advance of their new schedule the changes in the names.

Eastward there will be some very important changes. Train No. 20, known for a number of years as Atlantic Express, will be Keystone Express, and train No. 8 will no longer be Day Express, but Atlantic Express.

Train No. 10, known as Philadelphia Express, will become Eastern Express.

Trains making all stops and those making certain stops, will include several important changes. Western train 31, Way Passenger, continues, but train No. 13, now known as Mail West, will be Pittsburg Accommodation; likewise Pittsburg Express, No. 15, west, Fast Line west, train No. 1, now becomes Main Line Express west. Two new trains west will be Harrisburg Accommodation, train No. 65, and Pittsburg Accommodation, No. 313. The times of these trains have not yet been made public.

Eastward—Train No. 30, Seashore Express, will be continued, also Main Line Express, No. 12. Train No. 32, known as Mail East becomes Philadelphia Accommodation, and No. 24, becomes Day Express.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

Reduced Rates to Gettysburg via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, at Gettysburg, June 5 to 11, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Gettysburg from all stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania, on June 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, good to return until June 13, inclusive, at rate of a single fare for the round trip. For specific rates, apply to local ticket agents. 5-25-1t

Reunion and Picnic.

The fourth annual reunion of the Austraw singers of Huntingdon county will be held at the Grange hall in Trough Creek valley June 11, 1904, at 10.30 o'clock, a. m.

All singers from the La Solfa period to the present will be represented.

Dr. A. J. Hamilton will be the orator of the day. Other prominent speakers are expected.

The restaurant will be in care of the Grangers. All well disposed persons are invited with their music books. The exercises will be varied to suit the occasion.

J. F. Evans, President.
J. M. Drake, Secretary.

Quick Arrest.

J. A. Gulledge, of Verbena, Ala., was twice in the hospital from a severe case of piles causing 24 tumors. After doctors and all remedies failed, Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly arrested further inflammation and cured him. It conquers aches and kills pain. 25c. at Wright & Dell's.

REDUCED RATES TO UNIONTOWN.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Prohibition State Convention.

For the accommodation of those desiring to attend the Prohibition State Convention, to be held at Uniontown, Pa., June 7 to 9, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Uniontown, June 6 and 7, good to return until June 10, inclusive, from all stations on its lines in the State of Pennsylvania at rate of *single fare for the round trip* (minimum rate, 25 cents). 5-25-1t

WANTED—A good reliable man with horse and rig, for Mapleton Depot and surrounding towns to distribute circulars, samples, and tack signs, either in connection with present work, or give entire time. Address, Atoz Printing Co., Dept. A1, South Whitney, Ind.

THE "ITEM"
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Discount Day—Wednesday
Stockholders Individually Liable.

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Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.
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Household individual banks furnished on application.
A general banking business done.
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.
Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

AT
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YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS. HATS, CAPS. SHELF HARDWARE, ETC.
PRODUCE taken in exchange and all goods sold at the lowest cash prices. × × × ×
J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

May, 1884 • TWENTY YEARS AGO • May, 1904
B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Running a general store is no experiment with us. For twenty years we have been selling goods in this town. Starting in a small room 18x18 feet we added space to it several times until we bought our present store about two years ago. The changes we have made give us the largest store in town—two floors 20x90, annex 12x30 and a warehouse two stories 18x30 feet.

Our sales last year were larger than the year before, the cash sales being more than 100 per cent. larger, proving to us that our prices, quality considered, must have been about right. We think we know What, When and Where to buy. Paying spot cash for goods as soon as they are in and examined gives us another advantage over many of our competitors.

There have been many changes since we started. We have seen many come and go. They commence by telling the people that the older stores have been overcharging them; that they will sell much cheaper. They fool part of the people for a time but they soon find our prices are as low, if not lower than theirs.

We want more cash and prompt paying customers, and name you low prices. There are others we do not want, those who think the world owes them a living whether they earn it or not. All our goods are marked in plain figures, one price to all. A child can buy as cheap as the parent.

We have this week some very tempting bargains for you in Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes. Call and see our stock, the largest in town. A pair for every man, woman and child in the place.

Bargains in Groceries

3 3-lb cans jelly.....25c	3 3-lb cans baked beans.....25c
3 3-lb cans beets.....25c	3 3-lb cans hominy.....25c
3 3-lb cans sweet potatoes.....25c	3 3-lb cans pumpkin.....25c
3 3-lb cans sour krout.....25c	3 3-lb cans apples.....25c
	3 3-lb cans tomatoes.....25c

3 2-lb cans beans or peas	25 cents
A quart bottle catsup for	10 cents
1-lb package ground coffee for	10 cents
2 pounds loose coffee for	25 cents
4 pounds prunes for	25 cents
3 pounds peaches for	25 cents
4 pounds rice for	25 cents
Lima beans, per lb	6 cents
6 Cakes Dinghams soap	25 cents
3 Cakes Craddocks best toilet soap	25 cents
Creamery butter, 1-lb prints	25 cents
3 1-lb packages currants	25 cents

Sugars are advancing and we advise you to buy a stock for summer now. Coffee will also be higher soon.

We have large lines of men's, women's and children's summer underwear, dry goods, notions, tinware, queensware, enameled ware, glassware, hardware, fresh and cured meats, drugs, carpets, mattings, window shades, wall paper, coal, lumber, etc., etc.

We are agents for Dockash Stoves and Ranges and for Stewart Iron Works makers of Iron Fences.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS
May 24, 1904. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

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Genuine entertainment, amusement and mental recreation are the motives of *The Smart Set*, the

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Its **novels** (a complete one in each number) are by the most brilliant authors of both hemispheres.

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N. B.—SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 25, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 29, 1903.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'lv. A. M	D'ly ex.S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	5 55
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	6 00
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	11 40	11 40	5 30
Washington	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	5 40
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 52	. . .	12 00	7 00

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 20	11 35
Rockville	. . .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 32	10 46
Marysville	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 37	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 54	11 03
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 22	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 32	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 22	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	f 1 07	. .	f4 22	6 59	f11 57
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	7 05	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 28	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	J5 04	7 52	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	8 12	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 18	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 25	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 44	8 43	. .
Petersburg	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 57	. .
Birm'gham	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 14	9 19	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 19	9 25	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 37	9 42	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	6 55	10 00	. .
Pittsburg	12 10	50	8 45	. .	10 45	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.55 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	m1155	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	p9 38
Petersburg	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	m1256	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamiltonf	6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown	6 40	. .	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 18	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 42	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 48	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 07	f8 48	. .
Millerstown	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 17	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	. .	5 29	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 27	. .	10 52	. .	5 57	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	. .	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M,	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	12 15	12 15	*3 11	6 00	9 45	2 20	7 15
Washington	1 20	1 20	*4 20	7 15	. .	3 30	8 30
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
Cort'dt St	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	. .	7 13
W. 23d St	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	. .	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 and 6.10 p. m. weekdays.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 7.40 a. m., 1.50, 4.50 and 5.25 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.35 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3.55 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a. m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.38 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.08 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntiugdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

I. W. BUMGARDNER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

☞Office on Main street.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

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—CARPET WEAVER.—

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Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

Easy and Quick!

Soap-Making with BANNER LYE

To make the very best soap, simply dissolve a can of *Banner Lye* in cold water, melt 5½ lbs. of grease, pour the Lye water in the grease. Stir and put aside to set.

Full Directions on Every Package

Banner Lye is pulverized. The can may be opened and closed at will, permitting the use of a small quantity at a time. It is just the article needed in every household. It will clean paint, floors, marble and tile work, soften water, disinfect sinks, closets and waste pipes.

Write for booklet "*Uses of Banner Lye*"—free.

The Penn Chemical Works, Philadelphia

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'Phone 102, Akers Building

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WITH Dr. King's New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS

Price 50c & $1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

WANTED—3,000 Cords of Wood.

I will pay the following prices for wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton Depot, Pa., and Mill Creek, Pa.: Linn, poplar and cucumber, $6.50; hard woods—ash, elm, gum, birch, beech, maple, sugar, buttonwood, hickory, cherry (all together), $5.00; jack and yellow pine, $4.00; white pine, $4.00; hemlock, $3.75; chestnut and rock oak, gondola wood in rough, $2.20. All wood to be in good marketable condition and to be delivered during the year 1904. Prompt cash payments the 15th of each month for all wood shipped the previous month. B. F. BAKER.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect January 11, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 15	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 27	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	1 45	5 50
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	1 55	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 25	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 30	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	2 40	6 45
Robertsdale . . . ARRIVE	11 30	6 25	2 50	6 55
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Robertsdale . . . LEAVE	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	7 38	2 15	9 50	5 55
	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv . . Orbisonia . . Ar	9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	*Blacklog	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	*Cedar Rock	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	*Locke Valley	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap . Lv	9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager.

Sunday School Convention.

The Woodcock Valley Sunday School association held its twenty-third semi-annual convention in the Lutheran church at Marklesburg on Friday and Saturday 20th and 21st inst.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of the president and secretary from the first session of the convention, A. H. Crum was elected president pro tem. and Miss Ada Householder, secretary. As the time of holding the convention conflicted with the yearly meetings of two of the churches represented in the association there was a dearth of ministers, but with the assistance of Rev. M. M. Bubb, pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. R. H. Brumbaugh, pastor of the Brethren church, seconded by those faithful Sunday school workers, Prof. Johnston and J. G. Beaver, of Huntingdon, the different topics programed were ably discussed and many practical hints and suggestions were brought out that would, if accepted, be of great benefit to those in the Sunday school work.

The sessions were well attended and we are pleased to note that a deep interest was taken in the work.

We are sorry that we do not have a full report of all the schools represented in the association.

Nine schools reported a total of eight hundred and fifty-two teachers and scholars; for benevolence $72.56, support of schools $280.03.

Officers for the ensuing year are president, W. A. Boyer, James Creek; vice president, Solomon Lininger, Grafton, Rec. Sec., J. G. Norris, Aitch; Cor. Sec., Miss Ada Householder, James Creek; Treas., H. H. Summers, James Creek. The fall convention of the association will be held in the Reformed church at Grafton. Committee on program for next convention are H. H. Davis, Solomon Lininger and J. G. W. Norris, all of Grafton, Pa.

We would like to name the banner school in attendance and in amount of moneys raised during the year. We will promise this, however, that the school actually sending the full quota of delegates, the school reporting the largest per cent. of attendance, and the school reporting the largest amount of money raised for benevolent purposes in proportion to the number of scholars shall have special mention in our report of the next convention. Secretary.

Schedule of Teachers' Examinations for Huntingdon County, 1904.

McConnellst'n	June 2	Hawns	July 2
Union Church	" 3	Orbisonia	" 5
Mill Creek	" 4	Maddens	" 6
Shade Gap	" 6	Three Springs	" 7
Richvale	" 8	Saltillo	" 8
Rockhill	" 9	Cassville	" 11
Shirleysburg	" 13	Chestnut Grove	" 12
Entriken	" 15	Broad Top City	" 13
Marklesburg	" 17	Valley	" 14
Petersburg	" 22	Mapleton	" 16
Huntingdon	" 24	Moorsville	" 18
Alexandria	" 27	Saulsburg	" 19
Spruce Creek	" 28	McAlevy's Fort	" 20
Warriorsmark	" 29	Cornpr'p't's Mills	" 21
Franklinville	" 30	Centre Union	" 22
Shaversville	July 1	Mount Union	" 23

We shall be thankful to the secretaries if they will kindly see that the houses are opened early on the morning of examination. Let the Board be present.

It will be to the advantage of teachers if they enter the class at the first examination which they attend.

Strangers to the superintendent MUST have recommendation papers from responsibe persons, and teachers from other counties will be requested to present certificates from their respective superintendents.

We do not care to license, to teach, those who are too young, and we prefer to have no teachers under eighteen years of age, however, we will not refuse to examine those younger.

Those considered worthy of professional certificates will be granted such upon a special examination in physical geography, literature, and history and principles of pedagogy. Scholarship alone does not entitle one to a professional certificate, although scholarship is an essential requisite. J. G. DELL, County Superintendent.

A Sure Thing.

It is said that nothing is sure except death and taxes, but that is not altogether true. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is a sure cure for all lung and throat troubles. Thousands can testify to that. Mrs. C. B. VanMetre of Shepherdtown, W. Va., says "I had a severe case of Bronchitis and for a year tried everything I heard of, but got no relief. One bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery then cured me absolutely." It's infallible for Croup, Whooping Cough, Grip, Pneumonia and Consumption. Try it. It's guaranteed by Wright & Dell. Trial bottles free. Reg. sizes 50c, $1.00.

REDUCED RATES TO CUMBERLAND.

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Meeting Maryland State Firemen's Association.

For the benefit of those desiring to attend the meeting of the Maryland State Firemen's Association, at Cumberland, Md., June 8 to 10, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell round-trip tickets to Cumberland June 6 to 10, good to return until June 12, inclusive, from Harrisburg, Altoona, and intermediate stations, and from stations on the Bedford Division, at *reduced rates* (minimum rate, 25 cents). 5-25-1t

Made Young Again.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again" writes D. H. Turner of Dempseytown, Pa. They're the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c at Wright & Dell's.

William Reed & Sons

GREAT QUEENSWARE SALE

In order to bring our Queensware department to the front, and make the public acquainted with its merits we have determined to make a big sale during the entire month of June. This department must be made a success, and our customers throughout the county must visit it to appreciate it. Our Queensware and Glassware correspouds with our other lines of goods and is of the better grade. Our dinner sets are of the best grade of American goods, including English, French, German and Austaian, and are the latest shapes and decorations. Besides our regular line of dinner sets we have several fine open stock lots, from which you can make up any set of your own selection. We want one hundred and thirty-five ladies of this county and elsewhere to answer this question. Where did you get this beautiful dinner set? At WILLIAM REED & SONS.

We are going to make this June sale, on the above goods, a remarkable, interesting one.

Lot one, 100 piece dinner sets, $12.00 and $15.00 must go at $8.50.
" two, " " " " $12.50 must go at $10.00.
" three " " " " $18.00 must go at $15.00.
" four " " " " $25.00 and $28.00 must go at $21.00.
" five " " " " $40.00 fine Haviland must go at $27.50.

We have also several Toilet Sets which must go at reduced prices. We will also have a 5, 10 and 25 cent counter of best grade of glassware that will be of interest to you.

Any one unable to pay all down, by a reasonable deposit will secure what you desire, until it suits you to take the goods.

Do not fail to call and look the goods over.

The Entire Store

From basement to fourth floor is overflowing with the most desirablt merchandise of the seasod. The weather has been too cold for brisk selling so we are forcing the selling with "Special Prices" in many lines. All the new trinkets of the season, things you've never seen before, new ideas in dainty Neckwear, Jewelry, etc., come in daily so that the store is always interesting no matter how often you come.

This store safeguards the interests of its patrons in many ways you would not think of. Just now cotton fabrics are abnormally high. But judicious buying in anticipation of this we are now able to offer prices hard to duplicate, for instance:

Best Prints, are still, 6c. Fruit of the Lawn Muslin is 9c
Best Ginghams are still, 7c Lonsdale Muslin is 9c. and so on.
Hill Muslin is 8c
There is but one quality of these goods, so don't pay more to anyone.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

WRIGHT & DELL, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE of the Most Reliable Makes

Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.

A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,

Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

FOUND!

100-pc. Dinner Sets

In different decorations

$7.00 to $15.00.

A lot of heavy Gold Band Cups, Saucers and Plates

At 10 Cents

An assortment of Toilet Sets, $1.50 to $5.00

Wood and Iron Wagons, Child's Doll Coaches, Carts and Chair Carts. Pillow Sham Holders; also a full line of Tin, Granite, Wooden and Willow ware, Crocks, 1 pt. to 1 gal. at

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

FISHER'S

Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's Penn Street Bakery, Huntingdon, Pa.

Subscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

Powerful New Poisonous Drug.

Lascellus Scott, of England, has recently published some startling facts about cyanid of cacodyl. It is a white powder, melting at thirty-three degrees, and boiling at 140 degrees, which when exposed to air gives off a slight vapor, to inhale which is death. Its effect is so powerful that Mr. Scott states that he has seen the one-millionth part of a grain of the drug instantly kill four dogs when they were introduced into an airtight cage with it. While but little known, it was made many years ago by a noted French chemist, Cadet. He combined potassium acetate with white arsenic, producing a fuming liquid, oxid of cacodyl. This, when combined with cyanogen, a radical of prussic acid, produces cyanid of cacodyl, thousands of times more poisonous than the pure prussic acid.—Albany Medical Annals.

Nemesis of the Bulls.

From Bordeaux wild scenes are reported during a bull fight at Benatte recently. One of the matadors was making a pass at his third bull, when somehow the animal hurled the sword from his hand and the weapon, after flying high into the air, fell on the head of an old sea captain in the auditorium, who sustained a slight fracture of the skull and a deep wound two inches long over the left eye. The same bull caught another torero napping at the critical moment and gored him so severely in the leg that he had to be removed to a hospital. The spectators, considering these mishaps as proving the incompetence of the matadors, gave expression to their opinion after the approved method of smashing the benches, hurling them into the arena and leaving the building.

Some Long-Lived Animals.

It is believed that the whale holds the palm for length of years. A reliably correct computation puts the extreme age of the largest of fish at 400 years. It is said in India that elephants have been known to live over three hundred years. Certain species of birds, as the swan and raven, pass the 100-year mark; camels sometimes live fifty years; horses from twenty to thirty. Sheep, oxen and dogs have less vitality; it is seldom that a dog lives longer than fifteen years.—Harper's Weekly.

Poser For the Kaiser.

When the Kaiser promised to inscribe on the flags of the German troops in South Africa the names of the battles they won he probably did not know that they had just won the battle of Otjihinnamaperero.

Patent medicines are never sold in the apothecary shops of Sweden. The Government limits the number of these shops, and there are only 350 in the whole country, Stockholm, with a population of 300,000, having only twenty-two.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Employes in Japanese cotton factories get only eight to eighteen cents for a day's work of eleven or twelve hours. This work, however, is much less strenuous than in this country, and much time is wasted in loafing, talking, laughing and drinking tea.

Great Britain's naval estimates for next year are just double those of the United States.

TIRED SUFFERING WOMEN.

Women run down and endure daily tortures through neglecting the kidneys. Kidney backache makes housework a burden; rest is impossible; sleep fitful; appetite gives out and you are tired all the time. Can't be well until the kidneys are well. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, which have restored thousands of suffering women to health and vigor.

Mrs. William Wallace, of 18 Capitol street, Concord, N. H., says: "I was in the early stages of Bright's Disease, and were it not for Doan's Kidney Pills I would not be living to-day. Pain in the back was so intense that at night I had to get out of bed until the paroxysm of pain passed away. I was languid and tired and hadn't the strength to lift a kettle of water. I could not work, but a few doses of Doan's Kidney Pills relieved me, and two boxes absolutely cured me."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Wallace will be mailed to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers; price 50 cents per box.

CHINA'S HOUR OF PERIL

Will Be Dismembered if She Takes Part in War.

NOT WANTED AS ALLY BY JAPAN

American Government Doing All in Its Power to Prevent the Outbreak Which Greedy European Powers Are Hoping —Pledges Which Have Been Made to This Government by Leading Chinese.

Washington, D. C.—The State Department has diplomatically warned China that if she allows herself to be drawn into the war between Russia and Japan, the dismemberment of the Chinese Empire will probably follow. Some of the European nations which signed the neutrality agreement of Secretary Hay are watching China with greedy eyes, awaiting a violation of neutrality on her part as a pretext to step in and grasp territory which they have long desired.

State Department officials do not believe the Chinese Government means to take any active part in the Japanese-Russian war, but is taking every precaution to impress upon China the necessity of maintaining neutrality.

Additional assurances have been received by the State Department from China—either from United States Minister, Conger, at Pekin, or from Sir Liang-Chang, the Chinese Minister here—that China will keep out of the Far Eastern imbroglio, and realizes that her integrity depends upon the maintenance of neutrality. No credence is placed at the State Department in the reports emanating from St. Petersburg that Japan and China have laid a trap for Russia which has for its object the driving of the Russian army into Mongolia, and the consequent uprising of China "to repel the invaders." On the contrary Japan is said to be more anxious than any other Power that China keep out of the war, and feels that she alone is capable of dealing with Russia.

Whether or not there will be an uprising of the Chinese similar to the Boxer outbreak of 1900 cannot of course be foreseen; but it seems that fear of such an outbreak exists. Advices from China indicate that a feeling of unrest exists among the common people which might at any time take the form of an actual outbreak against foreigners, and especially against all who sympathize with Russia. That the Chinese people are with Japan heart and soul in the present war is evident, but it is hoped by the State Department that the powerful influence of the Viceroys may be sufficiently strong to keep the people in check.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The Chinese Minister here has given Foreign Minister Lamsdorff fresh assurances of the purpose of his Government not to violate its neutrality and to preserve tranquility throughout the Empire.

"While there has not been the slightest fear that the peace of the Empire would be disturbed or that my Government would intervene in the war," said the Chinese Minister, "it was still deemed wise to communicate to Pekin and Viceroy Yuan Shi Kai, commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces, the sensational rumors circulating in Europe.

"The Chinese Foreign Office telegraphically reiterated that China is determined to continue to observe the strictest neutrality, giving support neither to Russia nor Japan.

"Viceroy Yuan Shi Kai telegraphed that the rumors of impending uprisings were without foundation and assured me that a repetition of the Boxer revolt of 1900 was impossible.

"The Viceroy is a strong man, who can be depended upon to preserve order. The mass of the army, consisting of 10,000 men, is distributed in small detachments throughout the vast territory, which undoubtedly is under Chinese control. Its duty is to maintain peace and see that neutral territory is not violated by either belligerent."

LAWYERS ON STRIKE.

Whole County Bar Refuses to Plead Before Judge Peebles

Raleigh, N. C.—Thirty-five lawyers, being the entire bar of the Robinson County, were charged with contempt of court. Their trial came up before Judge Robert B. Peebles, of the Supreme Court, before whom the lawyers refused to try their cases. Recently when he called court, he faced a row of empty benches, and learned that the entire bar had gone on a strike. He cited the lawyers to show why they should not be punished, and in answer they gave seventeen reasons, among them, discourtesy to lawyers, lack of temperament, reports that he had been intoxicated, unanimous public criticism of his act at a murder trial, and the right of the Robeson bar to try its cases as it saw fit.

Montana Democrats Uninstructed.

United States Senators W. A. Clark and Paris Gibson, Governor J. K. Tool, Martin Maginnis, W. G. Conrad and Harry Galway were elected by the Montana Democratic convention, at Great Falls, as delegates to the Democratic National convention at St. Louis. They were uninstructed.

New Hampshire For Roosevelt.

The New Hampshire Republican State convention, at Concord, heartily and unanimously favored the nomination of President Rosevelt, and elected four delegates-at-large.

A YALE SENIOR ENJOINED

E. H. Hurd, '04, Must Not Talk to His New Haven Landlady.

Relatives of Mrs. Foy, an Aged Widow Worth Half a Million Dollars, Allege He is Getting Her Money.

New Haven, Conn.—A temporary injunction has been granted by Judge James Bishop, in the Common Pleas Court, against Ernest H. Hurd, a senior in the Academic Department of Yale, to prevent him from longer living in the home of Mrs. Lavinia H. Foy, a wealthy widow. She is ninety years old.

Two years ago the relatives of Mrs. Foy thought she ought to have some man in the house for protection, and Hurd, who is twenty-two years old, was recommended by the college authorities and by the officers of the Y. M. C. A. He was working his way through Yale, and was very quiet and studious. His home is in Wilton, Conn.

It was reported that Mrs. Foy was lavishing money on the young student, and her relatives made an investigation, the result of which was an application for the injunction to keep Hurd out of the house and to stop him from corresponding with the aged widow. For a month past Hurd has not been able to enter the house or to see Mrs. Foy, nor do any of his letters reach her.

In addition to the injunction, Hurd has been sued for $1000, money which it is alleged Mrs. Foy has let him have.

The relatives of the widow charge that Hurd has so influenced her that he practically controls her mind. They charge also that he has obtained from her large sums of money and that he also managed to get enough out of her for the last two summers to take trips to Europe.

Within a week Mrs. Foy has been induced to create a trust of all her property. By the terms of the trust she is relieved of all care of her property. She can do as she likes with the income. Upon her death her property will be disposed of in accordance with a will she made in 1900. The relatives feared that if the trust was not established some of her property might get into the possession of Hurd.

Not long ago Mrs. Foy gave $30,000 to build the Foy Auditorium at the local Y. M. C. A. Her son is former Adjutant-General George M. Harmon, of this city. After she had married Foy she invented a corset which was named after her, and in the manufacture of which her husband made a vast sum of money, which she inherited.

Young Hurd denies that he used undue influence over Mrs. Foy. He will tell his story to the court, when he will ask to have the temporary injunction set aside.

RAID SHOWS POOLROOMS RUN.

Alleged Western Union Operators Caught, After President's Statement.

New York City.—District-Attorney Jerome began an investigation into the alleged partnership existing between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the poolrooms. About the time that Jerome was beginning his inquiry President Clowry, of the Western Union, who is also general manager of the company, announced that the delivery of racehorse reports in this city has been discontinued. The order had apparently no effect on the poolrooms in this city. According to District-Attorney Jerome, as well as racetrack and poolroom men, the racing news was distributed here from points outside this city.

With the ink scarcely dry on the formal statement by Colonel Clowry, that he had directed the discontinuance of the delivery of reports of horse races to all classes of subscribers in the city of New York, and that the reports had been discontinued, the police of the East Thirty-fifth street police station made a raid on a place in East Forty-second street. They captured eleven men, supposed to be operators for the Western Union Telegraph Company and the New York Telephone Company, twenty-one telegraph instruments, most of them belonging to the Western Union, and seventeen telephones, the property of the New York Telephone Company.

California For Hearst.

After a session of two days the Democrats of California in convention at Santa Cruz instructed the delegates to St. Louis to vote for W. R. Hearst for President. The resolution of instruction was carried by a vote of 365 to 346. The result came after one of the most desperate political conflicts that ever marked the history of California.

Sealer Brings Hubbard's Body

The sealing steamer Aurora, which has been at Cape Charles, Labrador, returned to Wesleyville, one hundred miles north of St. John's, N. F., bringing the body of Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., who was assistant editor of Outing, and who perished in the interior of Labrador last October, while on an exploring expedition.

French Papers Genuine.

The French Government admits that military documents said to have been sold were authentic, but minimizes their importance.

Battleship Launched.

The batleship Rhode Island was launched at the Fore River Ship and Engine Company's yards, at Quincy, Mass.

WRECKS TORPEDO PLANT

Many Fatalities Result From Ruin of Big Concern at Findlay, Ohio.

Two Terrific Explosions Demolish the Lake Shore Novelty Company's Works, Covering Ten Acres.

Findlay, Ohio.—As a result of an explosion in the two drying rooms of the Lake Shore Novelty Company's plant seven persons are known to be dead, two are missing, five are so seriously hurt that recovery is believed to be impossible and twelve or fifteen are injured badly. From reports of the physicians ten of the less seriously injured may die as a result of blood poisoning from the potash that was driven into their bodies.

The dead are: Joseph Sherwood, twenty-one years old; Jay Sherwood, twenty-four years old; Edith Dillon, seventeen years old; Dean Shaw, eighteen years old; Mary Snyder, twenty-two years old; Estella Decker, fifteen years old; Frank Grant, twenty-one years old.

The injured who it is believed cannot recover: Maggie Logan, nineteen years old; injured by flying debris. Thomas Bock, struck in the back by flying barrel; arms and legs broken; internally injured. Claude Shaw, twin brother of Dean; neck severely injured and ankle broken. Elfie Peterman and her brother Roy, caught in falling debris and internally injured.

The less seriously injured are: Carrie Peterman, breast and lungs crushed and head and eyes powder burned; May Leavis, who worked beside her similarly hurt; Louis Weingartner, hip fractured; Minnie Dell, burned; Mrs. Dollie, forewoman, cut and burned; Minnie Quinlan, floorwoman, cut and bruised about head and shoulders; J. S. Leary, B. C. Swisher and William Baughman, slight hurts.

Three others, whose names could not be learned, were also cut and burned. The two employes missing are supposed to have been blown to atoms.

The Lake Shore Novelty Works plant covered nearly ten acres of ground in the southwest part of the city and employed nearly two hundred men, women and children. Railroad topedoes and Fourth of July explosives were manufactured.

Owing to the large rush of orders the officials of the plant requested the employes to report for duty Sunday. About thirty complied with the request.

The explosion shattered windows throughout the city. The concussion was felt for miles around. Two magazines, in separate rooms, at the Novelty works exploded simultaneously.

The exact cause of the explosion is not definitely known. It is surmised that one of the Sherwood brothers, who were the only persons in the drying rooms, dropped a large box of torpedoes, but this theory cannot be confirmed. Twenty persons were on their way to the factory when the explosion occurred.

Human forms were strewn considerable distances apart on the factory site. The remains of the Sherwood brothers were found in drying room No. 1, mangled and almost unrecognizable. Their clothing was blown from their bodies, save a stocking on the right foot of Jay Sherwood.

The body of Edith Dillon was picked up two hundred yards from where the explosion occurred.

The large plant is shattered into fragments, not a single wall remaining. Bricks and timber were strewn for a half mile around. The loss on the plant is $60,000.

GREAT LAKE STRIKE.

Fifty Ports Affected and the West Facing Commercial Disaster.

Chicago.—Almost complete paralysis of lake commerce has followed the strike of the masters and pilots of the Great Lakes, and in the opinion of local experts Chicago and the West are facing one of the greatest commercial disasters in history.

Already more than 100,000 men have been thrown out of employment, and capital estimated to approximate $250,000,000 has been tied up. The strike has affected fifty lake ports. In Chicago alone a score of big warehouses are practically closed down.

At this time there seems to be no sign of weakening on either the part of the Lake Carriers' Association or the Masters' and Pilots' Association. It was the latter body which precipitated the struggle by refusing to accept the wage scale offered by the employing body.

Yale Man Slain at Polo.

From the results of a blow on the head by a polo mallet, which he had received in the game between Yale and Princeton in Van Cortlandt Park, New York City, Henry D. Babcock, Jr., a member of the Yale team, died in the New York home of his father, Henry D. Babcock, the banker. The contest in which the young man had suffered the mortal blow was the first intercollegiate polo match that has ever been played in this country.

Mother and Son Assassinated.

When driving to their home near Ariola, Col., Mrs. C. W. Herman and her son, Frank Ingles, were shot and killed by Marshall Humphreys, who rode into town and surrendered himself. There had been a feud between the two families.

Guarding Our Interests.

At the request of China, which feared Russian invasion through craft, the United States is standing guard over the Canton-Hankow Railroad, an American incorporation.

Where Czars Are Buried.

It is not generally known that the remains of all the czars of Russia since Peter the Great lie in a memorial chapel built on one of the islands of the Neva. All the cenotaphs are exactly alike, each being a block of white marble, without any decoration whatever. The only distinction by which each is marked is the name of the deceased emperor.

In the French and English languages there are 29,000 words of like spelling and meaning. N. Y.—22.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

When a leap year girl proposes it's up to the young man to lose his self-possession.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease

A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE, Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

A faint heart is more apt to win the fair lady than a faint bank account.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Conscience doesn't make cowards of literary romancers.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Some men have a keen sense of humor, judging by the pointless stories they tell.

Overheard on the Pike.

Mr. Easy—"Why should people visiting The Exposition at night use more Allen's Foot-Ease than in daytime?"

Miss Foote—"Because under the brilliant illumination of the grounds, every foot becomes an acre!"

Mr. Easy—"Fair. Only fair! Pray, conduct me to the nearest drug store and I promise never to accept a substitute for you or for Allen's Foot-Ease." * * * *

Foot Note—The twain will be made one in June.

A poor girl's idea of a mercenary wretch is a young man who marries a rich widow.

FOR WOMEN

Especially Mothers

The Sanative, Antiseptic, Cleansing, Purifying, and Beautifying Properties of

Cuticura SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA Ointment, the great Skin Cure, are of Priceless Value.

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, ulcerations, and inflammations of women, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, CUTICURA Soap and CUTICURA Ointment are priceless.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Preserve, Purify, and Beautify."

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

JAPANESE LOSE TWO SHIPS

One Battleship Sunk by Russian Mines, a Cruiser in Collision.

HEAVY BLOW TO MIKADO'S NAVY

Only 300 Men, Out of Crews of 1000 Men, Saved From Death in the Double Disasters Off Blocked Harbor—Battleship Was One of Latest Pattern—Happened Off Port Arthur.

London.—In the midst of its victorious career Japan's navy has sustained a most severe loss off Port Arthur, one of her greatest battleships, the Hatsuse, going down after striking a mine, and the powerful cruiser Yoshino sinking after a collision in a fog with the cruiser Kasuga.

Only ninety of the crew of 300 carried by the cruiser Yoshino and but 300 of the Hatsuse complement of 741 men were saved.

According to dispatches received from various war centres it would appear that the battleship Hatsuse fell victim to a Russian mine much in the same manner as the Japanese trapped and sank several Russian vessels.

After the Petropavlovsk was destroyed, with Admiral Makaroff, the Russians at Port Arthur attempted the same plan as the Japanese—that of sending out torpedo boats at night to place floating mines where the enemy had appeared a few hours before. Mines were especially planted off the Liau-Ti-Shan promontory, which was a favorable point from which Japanese armor clads bombarded Port Arthur.

It would appear that the Hatsuse struck one of these mines, was partly crippled, signalled for help, but almost instantly struck another mine and went down.

Vice-Admiral Togo in his official report to Tokio on the disaster to the Hatsuse and Yoshino says:

"A report from Rear Admiral Dewa says that the cruisers Kasuga and Yoshino collided during a fog off Port Arthur. The Yoshino sank, only ninety of her crew being saved.

"On the same day the battleship Hatsuse struck a Russian mine and sank."

Giving details of the disaster, Vice Admiral Togo says:

"At 14 minutes past 1 o'clock in the afternoon, in a deep fog off Port Arthur, the Kasuga rammed the Yoshino, sinking the latter in a few minutes. Ninety of her crew were saved.

"The same morning the Hatsuse while cruising off Port Arthur, covering the landing of the soldiers, struck a mine ten knots southeast of the harbor entrance. She signalled for help and instantly struck another mine. She sank in half an hour. Three hundred of her crew were saved by the torpedo boats."

JAPS DRIVEN BACK.

Advanced Guard is Defeated By the Cossacks.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The following report has been received from Gen. Kouropatkin, the Russian Commander-in-Chief in the Far East:

"Liaoyang.—A party of Cossacks engaged a detachment of the Japanese advance guard in the mountainous district northward of Fengwangcheng. The fighting began at 8 a. m. and lasted until 2.30 in the afternoon. The Japanese were successively dislodged from four positions extending over twenty kilometres, and were pursued to Datiantsy, eighteen kilometres north of Fengwangcheng.

"Our loss was six Cossacks wounded, two horses killed and eight wounded.

"We found no trace of the enemy in the Tsauhoka Valley as far as the road leading to Changoulin Pass, twenty-five kilometres north of Fengwangcheng, or in the Aiho Valley from the Saimatsa-Kuantien road as far as Dountsianlintsa, an area of twenty kilometres.

"A squadron of Japanese cavalry which left Kuantien for Saimatsa repulsed one of our patrols at Schaogo, fifteen kilometres from Kuptien. The patrol retired without loss."

The General Staff attaches importance to this Russian success against the western wing of the Japanese advance, believing that they have outflanked a movement that was destined to circumvent Gen. Kouropatkin. The newspapers treat the engagement as a great victory. They say that the Russians made four bayonet charges against the Japanese.

LOSSES ON THE YALU.

The Japanese Buried After the Battle 1363 Russian Corpses.

Washington, D. C.—The Japanese legation has received a despatch giving an account of the Japanese losses in the battle of the Yalu River, and of the guns, munitions, etc., captured there. It says:

"Gen. Kuroki reports the exact number of casualties in the battle of the Yalu on the Japanese side as 218 killed, including five officers, and 783 wounded, including thirty-three officers. Thirteen hundred and sixty-three Russian corpses were buried by the Japanese forces and 613 Russian prisoners were taken. Guns and munitions of war captured consisted of twenty-one three-inch quick-firing field guns eight quick-firing machine guns, 1021 rifles, a number of horses and large quantities of ammunition, clothing, tents, etc. At Fengwangcheng quantities of ammunition, clothing and provisions were captured."

SOCIAL FEUD IN CHICAGO

Woman Discovers Rival's Husband to Be an Ex-Convict.

Mrs. Springer, Rejected by the D. A. R., Blamed It on the Lawyer's Wife and Set Out to Get Even.

Chicago.—A feud between two ambitious women has exposed a skeleton long hidden in the family of Julius A. Coleman, a successful attorney and author of the Mechanics' Lien law of Illinois.

Mrs. Coleman, his wife, is the State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a brilliant woman with an interesting family. She has written a history of the American Constitution, which is published this week in St. Louis.

Mrs. Warren Springer applied for admission to the D. A. R. and was rejected. Then she began war on the Colemans.

Now disbarment proceedings have been taken against Mr. Coleman before the Supreme Court of this State. It is alleged that in 1881 Coleman was found guilty of an insurance swindle in Indiana and sentenced to the penitentiary. The Grievance Committee of the Chicago Bar Association brought the proceedings. The charge against him is "evasive omission" in not mentioning the Indiana trouble when he signed an affidavit of good moral character which obtained him license to practise law here. Charges of extortion also have been made in the disbarment proceedings.

Mrs. Springer is the wife of a prominent real estate operator. She has taken a leading part in women's club affairs for ten years, and is at present President of the Illinois Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, an organization distinct from the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Springer had a double interest in finding out all she could about Coleman, because a suit which the attorney brought against her husband was over property that she had decided to present to the local chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution. After this suit had been won by Mr. Springer Attorney Coleman had him indicted for perjury, and it was then that Mrs. Springer assumed, in self-defense, as she avers, the role of detective.

Charles C. Gilbert, who has undertaken to defend Coleman, says: "It is true that Mr. Coleman was convicted of crime in Evansville in 1881, but he was sick and could not defend himself. He was brought into court on a stretcher. He never went to the penitentiary, for he fled to foreign lands, and later returned and obtained a pardon. There has been no effort to conceal the conviction."

Coleman was accused of inducing a man named Richardson to insure his life for $20,000 and disappear. Coleman escaped from the prison hospital. Mrs. Coleman nursed her husband through his trial, and when he escaped she supported her young family by her own endeavors.

Mrs. Springer collected all the evidence and obtained certified copies of the court records. Then began the movement to expose and disbar Coleman. He is now a man of middle age.

Mrs. Springer says: "This trouble grew out of my gift to the Daughters of the Revolution of the ground at Nos. 175-189 West Polk street for use as a playground and workshop for poor children. We knew nothing whatever of Coleman's past until a woman, a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Coleman is Regent, came to my house and informed me that Mr. Coleman was an ex-convict. She said that other facts could be had at Evansville. We collected the facts."

FOR A MENTAL SHOCK—$40,000.

Bay State Supreme Court Sustains Verdict Against New Haven Road.

Boston, Mass.—A verdict of $40,000 against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, given to Frank J. Cashin, of Springfield, by a lower court for mental injury resulting from an accident, was sustained by the full bench of the Supreme Court.

The plaintiff was the victim of a collision at Avon, Mass., in which six persons were killed and about forty injured. It was contended that Mr. Cashin sustained a serious mental shock which has resulted in melancholia.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR $3 THEFT.

'Twas Oliver's Third Offence and Judge Takes Advantage of the Statute.

Mason, Mich.—Lewis Oliver, who with Frederick Lesarge, stole $3 and two hats from a butcher shop, has been sent to the Marquette prison for life by Judge Wist. It was Oliver's third offence for burglary.

Judge Wist says that the statute provides that where a prisoner has been twice sentenced for felony and is again arrested he may be sentenced for life. He says a life sentence is not made mandatory, but he believes that in this case it is justified.

Knockout Blow to Poolrooms.

The most powerful blow ever dealt to the poolrooms of New York City was struck when the police in several precincts descended simultaneously on twenty-two suspected pool-rooms in Manhattan, arresting seventy prisoners and seizing 152 telephones, fifteen telegraph instruments and a large collection of racing charts and other gambling paraphernalia.

SOUGHT THE CZAR'S LIFE

When Arrested Girl Had Bomb in Her Possession.

Miss Merezhevsky Had Seat on Grand Stand During Spring Review—Admitted Intention to Hurl Missile.

Breslau, Prussia.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Breslau Zeitung reports that the authorities detected and thwarted a plot to attack the Emperor with a bomb during the spring parade in St. Petersburg.

The Emperor always reviews the parade on horseback, taking a position before and slightly to one side of the pavilion from which the Empress and Grand Duchesses view the pageant. The municipality erects a grand stand, tickets to which are sold publicly, the names and addresses of the buyers being noted.

As persons in the loges or front rows could easily throw an object to the place where the Emperor stands, the authorities naturally reserve the right of cancelling the sales of tickets, if the buyers are not known to be absolutely trustworthy, and they subject the occupants of the grand stand to the closest scrutiny.

Just before the Emperor arrived on the parade ground, it was noticed that Miss Merezhevsky, daughter of Prof. Merezhevsky, a leading Russian psychiatriast and Privy Councilor, who occupied one of the loges nearest the pavilion, was nervous and excited. Risking a scandal should their suspicions prove to be unfounded, the authorities ordered her arrest, which was effected unobtrusively.

A search disclosed a skillfully constructed bomb concealed in her clothing. The girl did not deny her intention of hurling the missile at the Emperor, but refused to give any other information.

Miss Merezhevsky has been an attendant at the courses in the women's university. It is rumored that she has been hanged, and her aged father is completely prostrated.

DYING HE SHIELDS MURDERER.

Florist, Stabbed With Knife, Says He Was Injured by Falling On Glass.

Philadelphia, Pa.—George F. Kreuger, a florist of Narbeth, is dead at his home, having been murdered, although in his dying breath he declared that he had been injured by falling on glass in the greenhouse.

He told this story, it is believed, either to protect his old mother from the notoriety that would follow were he to have told of the murder, or else he protected some one who stabbed him.

Kreuger went to one of his greenhouses to attend to some flowers. A short while later he returned to the house fatally stabbed and dying. An examination of his wounds showed that they had been made by a sharp knife.

A DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

500,000 Banana Trees Destroyed in Central America.

New Orleans.—The steamer Anselm, from Puerto Cortez, brings the news of destructive storms on the Central American coast, particularly the coast of Honduras, entailing the destruction of 500,000 banana trees and a loss of over $250,000. The worst sufferers were American fruit growers who recently purchased lands in Honduras. Probaly 500,000 full grown trees, with fruit hanging on them, were destroyed. British Honduras has also suffered in all branches of agriculture from the storms and unprecedented cold weather and heavy rains.

EATEN BY CANNIBALS.

Fate of Five Men Who Visited South Sea Islands.

Vancouver, B. C.—Mail advices on the Australian steamer Miowera stated that five men were killed and eaten by cannibals of the Admiralty Islands in the South Sea. The British warship Condor was sent to the scene and set fire to the village where the cannibals lived. The Condor threatened to annihilate the village if it did not hand over the cannibals. This was done and they were shot.

Ends All Poolroom Service.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, New York City, through its executive committee, ordered the discontinuance of the collection and distribution over its wires throughout the United States of racetrack reports. This action was understood to have followed a consultation of Morris K. Jesup, Jacob H. Schiff, Senator Depew and other Western Union directors with George J. Gould, whose views were in harmony with theirs.

Insane Patient Scalds Another.

While William V. Cleveland, a patient at the Central Insane Hospital at Indianapolis, Ind., was being bathed by an attendant and another patient the attendant left the room. The insane assistant then put Cleveland in the bath tub, turned on the hot water, and scalded him to death.

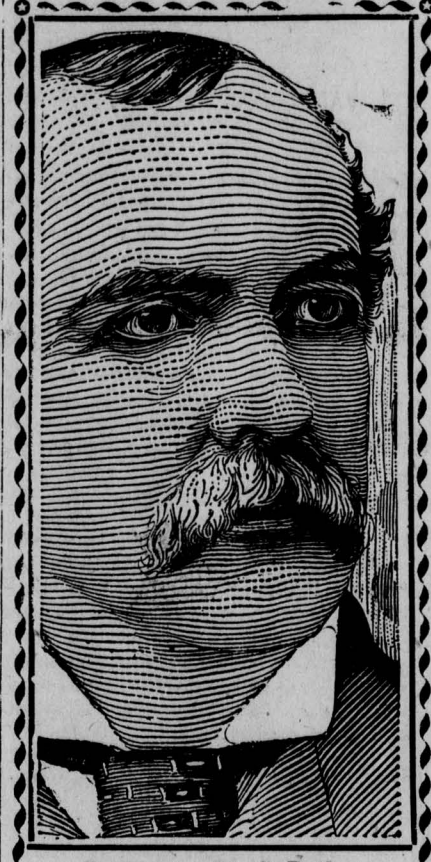
May Advertise on "Old Glory."

The Court of Appeals, Albany, N. Y., in the case of Jacob McPike, of New York City, declared unconstitutional that portion of the flag law enacted by the Legislature of 1903, which prohibits the use of the American flag or any representation of it for advertising purposes.

U. S. SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

Recommends Pe-ru-na

For Dyspepsia and Stomach Trouble.



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Catarrh of the Stomach is Generally Called Dyspepsia--Something to Produce Artificial Digestion is Generally Taken.

Hence, Pepsin, Pancreatin and a Host of Other Digestive Remedies Has Been Invented.

These Remedies Do Not Reach the Seat of the Difficulty, Which is Really Catarrh.

EX. U. S. Senator M. C. Butler from South Carolina was Senator from that State for two terms. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., from Washington, D. C., says:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine besides a good tonic."—M. C. Butler.

The only rational way to cure dyspepsia is to remove the catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh. Peruna does not produce artificial digestion. It cures catarrh and leaves the stomach to perform digestion in a natural way. This is vastly better and safer than resorting to artificial methods or narcotics.

Peruna has cured more cases of dyspepsia than all other remedies combined, simply because it cures catarrh wherever located. If catarrh is located in the head, Peruna cures it. If catarrh has fastened itself in the throat or bronchial tubes, Peruna cures it. When catarrh becomes settled in the stomach, Peruna cures it, as well in this location as in any other.

Peruna is not simply a remedy for dyspepsia. Perunia is a catarrh remedy. Peruna cures dyspepsia because it is generally dependent upon catarrh.

Mr. Payne Knew the Lady.

Postmaster-General Payne was recently questioned about some charges against one of the officials of his department.

"It is not clear who brought these charges," said Mr. Payne.

"They were worked up by Charlotte Smith," suggested his interviewer. "She is a reformer who is a familiar figure at the Capitol."

"Charlotte Smith?" repeated the Postmaster-General. "Yes, I know her. Fathers everything; mothers nothing."—Collier's Weekly.

Puny Man.

Man is the weakest of all animals in proportion to size, and if he had the comparative intelligence of an ant, for instance, schools and teachers would be a useless luxury.

Straighten Up

The main muscular supports of body weaken and let go under

Backache

or Lumbago. To restore, strengthen and straighten up, use

St. Jacobs Oil

Price 25c. and 50c.

$500 Given Away

Write us or ask an Alabastine dealer for particulars and free sample card of

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The Sanitary Wall Coating

Destroys disease germs and vermin. Never rubs or scales. You can apply it—mix with cold water. Beautiful effects in white and delicate tints. Not a disease-breeding, out-of-date hot-water glue preparation. Buy Alabastine in 5 lb. packages, properly labelled, of paint, hardware and drug dealers. "Hints on Decorating," and our Artists' ideas free. ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich., or 105 Water St., N. Y.

FREE to WOMEN

A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Postpaid, enough to prove the value of

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water—non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution—lasts longer—goes further—has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhœa, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucus membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if yours does not, send to us for it. Don't take a substitute—there is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.

R. PAXTON CO., 7 Pope Bldg., Boston, Mass.

I PAY SPOT CASH FOR MILITARY BOUNTY **LAND WARRANTS** issued to soldiers of any war. Write me at once. FRANK H. REGER, Barth Block, Denver, Colo

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

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Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

Makes Clothes Whiter—Work Easier—Kitchen Cleaner.

SNOW BOY WASHING POWDER

at your Grocers.

Valuable Premiums given for box fronts. Send for Catalogue N. Lautz Bros & Co. Buffalo N.Y.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

May 29: "Christian Women In Non-Christian Lands."—Acts xvi, 11-15; Phil. iv, 3; Rom. xvi, 1-2.

Women's work for Jesus Christ has been in times past and still continues to be one of the most potent influences for the establishment of righteousness and purity on the earth.

In the apostolic age women were prominent in affairs both religious and secular and frequently decided the course of public events. Lydia in Philippi, Phœbe in Cenchrea, Priscilla in Ephesus, Corinth and Rome, are but specimens in zeal, beneficence and holiness of heart of the Christian womanhood of that age. Multitudes of others were equally worthy of honor, though less known to fame. In Paul's salutation to the Christians in Rome, in the last chapter of his letter to them, what stories lie hidden, what experiences covered, under the names of the women there mentioned by name as associated in the work of world evangelization with this tireless apostle to the gentiles!

All subsequent Christian centuries and lands have furnished worthy successors of "Persis the beloved," of Tryphæna and Tryphosa, of Mary and Julia and all those "who labored much in the Lord." St. Brigid, or Bridget, as she is more familiarly known, is not less worthy of honor for her work in Ireland than St. Patrick, and both were as faithful missionaries of Jesus Christ to a heathen people as the annals of the church have known. Undoubtedly the monastic orders preserved the church and education during the dark ages in Europe and made possible our modern civilization, saving the world from the chaos of barbarism. In this work women of holy lives were as efficient as men. Our young people's societies would do well to give some time to a study of the work of women in the church during the middle ages. Heroism and devoted service in the cause of the Master are not limited to early or to recent times. All times have had their Deborahs and Dorcases.

Special attention should be given to the consideration of the work of our women in recent years. The deaconess movement in Germany and America is worthy of careful study. The woman's home missionary work in the south and west and in the congested sections of our great cities and in the sparsely populated country districts all deserves consideration. How much attention the foreign work of our women claims also! In not a few lands the most hopeful feature of our mission work is that which the women are accomplishing. Schools, medical work, Bible reading, zenana visitation and teacher training are reaching the womanhood of countries where womanhood is debased, yet powerful, and where no general betterment of conditions can come unless the women are raised to purity and enlightenment.

In Africa woman is the drudge, the beast for labor and lust. Polygamy, slavery and witchcraft are the cursing trinity which rules and makes it the dark continent. Christian women are enthroning there the Holy Trinity and will rescue motherhood and wifehood and faith by the gospel of Jesus Christ and make a woman out of the black female.

In India the result may be epitomized by referring to the story of Scoboonagam Ammal. Whoever has not read it should do so as soon as possible.

In China the feet of the woman shall be unbound and shod with sandals of peace.

In Korea she shall emerge from seclusion and in meekness and chastity become coequal of man.

"Help these women."

The Strength of Christ.

Our efforts in the strength of Christ constantly remind us of our dependence. Especially is this true in the face of the strong enemies which we have to encounter. He who has a proper view of the strength of these enemies and of the absolute necessity of encountering and overcoming them cannot be proud, but in all humility will throw himself upon the arm of Christ. In all his efforts to escape sin in its guilt and in its destroying power he will feel the need of divine help. This is that working out of our own salvation to which we are exhorted and which brings us to Christ for the knowledge of the truth and for help in everything that pertains to life and godliness. It is working in everything in subjection to and dependence upon Him who worketh in us "both to will and to do of His own good pleasure."—Christian Instructor.

Act For God.

Our Lord gives the answer to a difficulty continually perplexing honest Christians: "How am I to learn to love God? I want to do my duty, but I do not feel as if I loved God." Our Lord gives the answer, "Where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." Act for God, do and say the things that He wills, direct your thoughts and intentions Godward, and, depend upon it, in the slow process of nature all that belongs to you—your instincts, your intelligence, your affections, your feelings—will gradually follow along the line of your action. Act for God; you are already showing love to Him, and you will learn to feel it.—Charles Gore.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning May 29.

Topic.—What Christian Endeavor is doing in mission lands.—Luke 1, 49-55.

The Christian Endeavor movement has always placed especial emphasis upon the subject of missions. From the beginning of its history the missionary committee has had a conspicuous place among its activities, the principle of systematic and proportionate giving for missions has been advocated, and faithful efforts have been made to give the young people of our churches the best possible missionary information, upon the principle that knowledge will create interest and co-operation. Christian Endeavor missionary literature has been abundant and attractive, and the missionary prayer meetings have been noted for their attractiveness and helpfulness. Thus in the society the missionary spirit has been developed, and here, of course, the work in foreign lands begins. Christian Endeavor could do nothing in mission lands except first the missionary spirit be developed and fostered at home.

The active work of Christian Endeavor in mission lands is carried on through two agencies—(1) denominational activities and (2) by the organization of Christian Endeavor societies in mission lands.

1. Christian Endeavor works in mission lands through its denominational agencies. Christian Endeavor is "interdenominational." It could not and does not ask the societies to contribute mission sympathy and support a non-denominational mission work. Each one of our great denominations has its missionary activities, and the Christian Endeavor societies work through them. Presbyterian societies work through Presbyterian channels, Congregational societies through Congregational agencies, etc. In this way Christian Endeavor has done much for heathen lands. Thousands of dollars have been raised by it, missionaries have been supported on the field and boys and girls educated in the schools. In 1903 the Young People's societies, largely Christian Endeavor, gave $9,897 to foreign missions, an increase of $414 over the previous year. This merely represents what all our societies are doing — giving through their own denominational channels their time, their sympathy, their prayers and their money for the unsaved millions in heathen lands. And may this phase of our work ever increase rather than decrease!

2. Christian Endeavor works in mission lands through the organization of C. E. societies in these lands. Christian Endeavor has invaded practically every mission land, and wherever a society has been organized something is being done for missions—young people have learned of Christ and have been won for Christ. Let us remember that we are bound in fellowship to these Endeavorers across the seas, and let us ever pray for their continued "growth in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ."

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. lxxii, 8-20; Isa. xxxv, 1-10; Zech. iv, 6; Matt. xxviii, 19, 20; Acts. i, 6-14; xiii, 1-3; Rom. x, 14,15; I. Cor. iii, 5-7; Rev. xxii, 17.

The "Man Behind the Gun."

Frederick W. Fisher, chairman of the Buffalo convention committee, is a well known educator of the Bison City and a long time Christian Endeavorer. He is an active member of the Calvary Presbyterian church and is displaying much ability in the handling of the committee that is arranging for what promises to be New York state's greatest convention.

FREDERICK W. FISHER.

Why Be an Endeavorer?

Because it is better to strive, even imperfectly, than never to strive at all.

Because "growth in grace" is largely conditioned on spiritual exercise, and the Christian Endeavor society is a gymnasium for the development of spiritual muscle and fiber.

Because "all life is a school," and the best training school for the young Christian is the Endeavor society.

Because every person ought to improve every opportunity for fitting himself to be of largest service to the world, and the Christian trained in the Christian Endeavor society is better equipped than the one who has not had this drill.

Because by so much more as the college is beyond the district school is the Endeavor trained Christian beyond one not so favored.

Because the Christian Endeavor idea is practical; because the Christian Endeavor way is the Bible way; because Christian Endeavor has proved its right to your consideration by the record of its twenty odd years, and, better than all, because your pastor wants you to be an Endeavorer.

JOHN R. CLEMENTS.

SHAPIRO BROTHERS' SPRING OPENING

Mapleton, Pa.

The whole store is made attractive for this grand spring opening. The entire building is beautifully decorated, and we know you will enjoy visiting our store during our spring opening. The display shows Spring and Summer Merchandise such as has never been shown before in any store in Huntingdon county. You cannot afford to miss this grand exhibition of the many economies that purchasing here makes possible.

A GREAT SALE OF WOMEN'S SUITS, SKIRTS, WAISTS and COATS.

Big purchases made with a view to making this the most successful in the history of this store. All this seasons styles are represented in this grand stock. The garments are man tailored, perfect fitting, and this sale offers opportunities for buying your spring costumes at prices that means savings of 25 to 35 per cent.

Women's Spring Suits.
Strictly man tailored garments in the newest styles handsomely designed and made perfect fitting. The very best suits that have ever been offered for this money. **6.49**

Dress and Walking Skirts.
Stylish garments trimmed with bands of taffeta silk..... **1.75**
Fancy Walking Skirts, the newest cut, new spring mixtures, side pleated with flare at bottom. **2.25**

Wash Waists in New Styles
Figured Madras waists with black and white effects..... **50c**
Plain and fancy white waists made in the latests cuts. Price..... **75c and 1.00**

Colored and White Dress Goods.
Batistes, Henriettas, Shirt Waist Suitings, Madras, Fancy Ginghams, White Denim and many new styles in Dress Goods at prices lower than the lowest.
The Stock is Worthy of Your Inspection.

Lace Curtains in Every Style.
These are extraordinary bargains which cannot be secured elsewhere.
2 1-2 yard long Lace Curtains.....39c a pair
3 yard long Lace Curtains.....65c a pair
3 1-2 yard long Lace Curtains.....90c a pair

CARPETS. MATTINGS. LINOLEUMS.

All this seasons goods in new spring patterns at prices which enable you to save 25 to 35 per cent.

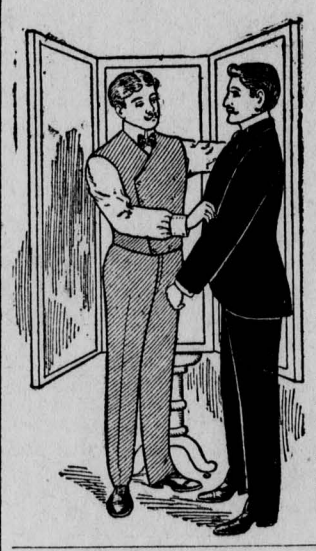
CARPETS.
Heavy Ingrain Carpet.....19c
Fancy Brussels Carpets.....50c
Floor Oil Cloth.....25c

MATTINGS.
Japan Matting, in extra fancy patterns.....19c
China Matting, pretty patterns.....15c
Grass Matting, plain & fancy patterns, as low as .10c

Men's Furnishings Goods.
Balbriggan undershirts.....24c
Men's Spring Hats in new shapes.....$1.00
Fancy Neckwear.
English Squares, Puffs, Four-in-hand and many others.....25c

Summer Furniture.
Our assortment for the season of 1904 is now complete. It includes some fetching novelties, and we advise early selections a many of the choicest things are now displayed and early buyers will surely get best choice.

EXTRAORDINARY CLOTHING VALUES!



A purchase from a big maker who has faith in his stock and who tells us he will back up our guarantee. A new suit for oue that fails in service giving. Here is the best reminder that every suit is a bargain.

Men's Suits.
Men's Cassimere Suits...$2.49
Men's fancy Striped Suits..$5.00
Men's fancy Black Suits..$7.00

Boys' Suits.
Boys' Fancy Cheviot Suits, 99c
Boys' double-breasted fancy serge suits....$1.45
Boys' Norfolk Suits.....$1.75
Boys' Russian Blouse Suits.....$2.00

Men's and Boys' Pants.
Men's work pants.....75c
Men's dress pants.....$1.00
Men's fine dress pants...$1.50
Boys' knee pants.....25c
Boy's dress pants.....50c

Our Clothing Cannot be surpassed

White Lawn	8c per yd
Calico	5½c per yd
Fancy Ginghams	5c yd
Men's Work Shirts	20c
Heavy Overalls	45c
Fine Muslin	5½c yd
Fancy Sheets	50c
Pillow Cases	10c
Men's Suspenders	15c

Spring and Summer Shoes.
Tbe correct sorts, the correct shapes, good quality, perfect fitting and at remarkable savings. The best production of the leading makers.

Men's Shoes.
Patent Kid Shoes...$1.75
Black Vici Kid Shoes.....$1.50
Men's Work shoes .$1.00

Boys' & Girls' Shoes.
Boys' Dress Shoes...$1.00
Girls' Dress Shoes.. 75c
Boys' Patent Leather Shoes.....$1.50

Women's Shoes.
Woman's dress shoes..$1
Patent Leather colt skin and shiny leather...$1.50 to $2.00

We keep on hands the best and purest groceries, buy all kinds of Country Produce, fill all mail orders promptly. We invite you to trade with us, and hope to be able to please you.

Fancy Lace	5c per yd
White Handk'c'fs	2 for 5
Sugar	5c
Coffee	12c
Tomatoes	3 cans for 25c
Rice	6c per lb
Men's Dress Shirts	50c
Rubber Collars	10c
Fancy Dress Caps	26c

Shapiro Bros.

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